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Daily on CEMA Failure To Reach Agreement

AU051435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 87 p 7

[Ladislav Alster article in the "Notes" column: "Applying Exacting Standards To Everyone"]

[Text] The restructuring of the mechanism of CEMA cooperation and activity is necessary for all members regardless of the individual characteristics of economic development and the structure of the economic mechanism in the individual countries. This is how Aleksey Antonov, the USSR's permanent representative to CEMA and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, concisely expressed it not so long ago. But after the 43d extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow, all representatives of the CEMA member states voiced a similar view.

The reader may well ask why, then, the heads of the delegations did not manage to arrive at how to restructure the CEMA mechanism at the Moscow session. An old truth has been reaffirmed: in economic matters it is easier to arrive at an agreement on general principles than on subsequent concrete measures. Some delegations—including ours—were prepared for immediate solutions. Other delegations, however, only defined a view on the matter and compared what was proposed with the possibilities and objectives of their own economies. However, a certain unification of views did occur in the end, and it can be presumed that at the next CEMA session, to be held in Prague next year, an appropriate document will be approved. After all, it is possible to carry out flexibly "as we go along" those amendments to the operation of the CEMA mechanism with which all members agree.

The positive aspect of the Moscow session is certainly the fact that the participants agreed to work out joint economic concepts they agreed on the need to radically improve the collective management of the integratory process and on increasing the role of economic instruments. Specialization and cooperation, which—with the exception of a few branches—is of a low standard, must be substantially increased. This is the main prerequisite for raising the productivity of labor and technical standards.

The quality of mutually delivered products must be raised, too. We can only welcome the fact that customers within CEMA have become more demanding of late. Quality control is also beginning to be implemented within the framework of integration, though more slowly than desired. This is useful, even though it will be unpleasant for some suppliers. After all, this is how it should be, this is what it is all about.

Aleksandrov Discusses GOSR Anniversary

AU051501 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 28 Oct 87 pp 1,2

[Article by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "The Great Beginning"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] In October 1970 the heroic, revolutionary deed of the Russian workers, peasants, and soldiers marked the beginning of an **unprecedented change in the history of mankind.** Thus, a new socioeconomic alternative emerged for the human race, one which was maturing in mankind's development, and to which man had long since devoted all his strength and all his life, and for which he is striving even more forcefully today.

The first victorious socialist revolution in the world rescued the peoples of Russia once and for all from merciless exploitation and illiteracy, from national oppression, unemployment, poverty, and ignorance. In addition, it mapped out unprecedented, real political and social guarantees for a just and safe life, aimed at constant improvement, greater justice, and the implementation of all basic human aspirations and virtues.

For the first time in the history of mankind, a state was established that transformed care for the well-being, health, and educational development of a nation into the basic concern of its power and of democracy. V.I. Lenin wrote as follows: "Are there sensible grounds to presume that a nation, which for the first time is involved in the accomplishment of such a task, can immediately find the only correct and infallible method? Are there any reasons to presume this? None at all!" The development of the first socialist state in the world, under the leadership of the people's own party—the communist party—confirmed this thought, which was reflected in the complex history of these heroic people, a history which was controversial [prevratna] at times. Years of unprecedented growth, of gigantic revolutionary discoveries, and of successes in work followed. There were also shortcomings and lack of understanding. Even dogmatism and doctrinaire trends occurred. Nevertheless, the people, under their party's leadership, overcame everything: merciless intervention and a most destructive war, as well as destruction, and restoration starting from scratch.

As the beginning of a new era, the Great October Socialist Revolution marked the initial stage of the contemporary, worldwide, revolutionary process, the beginning of the general crisis of imperialism, it played its role as a factor in the disintegration and collapse of the colonial system. The October Revolution marked the beginning of mankind's transition to its truth—"consciously created history" (according to Karl Marx). This historical transition mapped out the path of the world socialist revolution in the different possible forms of manifestation, development, and resistance, up to a victorious end, in order to "... mark the beginning of the most crucial economic, social, and political changes in history."

As a result of this, the great innovation today still bears the name of an overall, worldwide, revolutionary process, which is reflected in the development and forms of a profound change in man's intellectual values and entirely depends on the construction of a new society—namely, socialism.

In their basic essence, the heroic exploits of the Russian people's masses that marked the beginning of the contemporary, worldwide, revolutionary process, were the expression of a conscious social, creative process. This is why they set a unique example.

The October Revolution had hardly grown to full stature, it was living through the first fateful days of its existence, but it already inspired people all over the world. The slogan: "Let us do what our Russian brothers did" involved Europe, Asia, and America. Lenin wrote as follows in this context: "... the Russian example shows all countries something quite essential about their inevitable and not-too-distant future. Conscious workers in all countries had understood this long since, I would not even say understood, but they sensed and felt it with the instinct of their revolutionary class."

The first proletarian revolution was a gigantic impetus, involving numerous uprisings and revolutionary acts in the capitalist world. The cause of the October Revolution, even today, represents an example and support for maturing revolutions of all trends. The world revolutionary process is uniform and worldwide, because of the common enemy—imperialism—because of the common anti-imperialist goals, because of the same driving forces, represented by the oppressed peoples. The great revolution activated all anti-imperialist forces. There is no nation among which the idea of social revolution has not implemented its sacred cause. There is nothing surprising about this. On the contrary, because of the difference in social relations and conditions, people are carrying out different kinds of revolution, but they have to cope with essentially the same ideological-political, socioeconomic, and national tasks.

Drastic changes became possible precisely because a great innovation had occurred in the ideals prevailing in the old world. This innovation involved the entire intellectual sphere and the everyday life of people throughout the world.

The world paid and is still paying a high price for this striving for innovation, for this sacred struggle—the collision between the old and the new world. In this people's class battle, mankind had to survive through degradation and poverty, through fratricidal wars and sacrilege, but even fascism was incapable of changing the outcome of this struggle.

The Great October Revolution was the ultimate triumph of materialism over idealism. Even today, this is a triumph of truly intellectual values over fascism, over mysticism, over lies and immorality, over all other "isms". Antifascism, despite certain relapses, is an essential part of the peoples' ideology, of the majority of political and intellectual leaders. Religious dogmas are falling apart and seeking innovation. These ideas involve not only the progressive forces of our epoch, they are even reflected in the ideology of the ruling classes. While preserving the old relations of exploitation and social oppression, and waging a policy of threat and war, while preserving their demagogic attitude toward the ideas of innovation, reactionary forces, nevertheless, are trying to find a "safe anchorage" in the scientific-technical revolution, in the "cosmetic innovation" of their ideas and in the still "controlled" compromises made under the pressure of their peoples. This, inevitably, compels them, though unwillingly, to come closer to the new way of thinking as regards possibilities for the survival of the world, since they are concerned about their own future. They are motivated by the historic necessity of an ideological and social change in the old society, as a peculiar reflection or continuation of the great innovation, the beginning of which was marked in October 1917.

Under the banners of the October Revolution, the world is increasingly restricting all manifestations of the spheres of oppression. In an advancing and powerful upsurge, the world is implementing the objective laws of irresistible human progress. The ideas of yesterday are a happy reality today, and the problems we are facing today can only be solved in an atmosphere of innovation with regard to our ideals, goals, tasks, and means of the past and present, combined, but endowed with new quality. This revolutionary path, which is objectively based on our development, requires a new way of thinking, a profound re-evaluation of the means and resources of our construction, as well as the achievement of supreme, scientific-technical, and social goals. In the homeland of the October Revolution, changes are being implemented in this spirit, changes that deserve to be defined as **truly revolutionary** on the basis of their importance, scope, and boldness.

We are talking about a qualitative restructuring of Soviet society along the path of its accelerated progress in all spheres of development. This is the path of the October Revolution and of its achievements, which represent an inexhaustible source of the vital strength of the socialist system and of its undeniable, objective advantages whose potential has by far not yet been fully uncovered .

The task is to expand and put into operation the great potentials of socialist construction, fully, consistently, and most actively. This is the meaning of the Soviet Communists' long-term party strategy, determining the tasks mapped out at the 1985 April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which were developed and submitted, with all their demands and feasibility, by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 1987 January and June plenums of the BCP Central Committee. The goals of restructuring in Soviet society that were submitted in this respect are an objective necessity of socialist construction that draws its profound basic meaning from the creative character of Marxism-Leninism, from the great opportunities of communists and non-party people, from the genius of the people's masses to create bright, new pages in the history of mankind.

History makes it necessary to evaluate and to perceive the cause of the October Revolution in the historic goals, as well as in the development program of present-day Soviet socialist society. The key to this understanding is not some kind of new philosophy or methodology, but the new level of recognition in the light of understanding the revolutionary character of the changes that have occurred in the Soviet Union. This is an enriched and historically specified new way of mastering Marxist-Leninist methodology, an analysis of social processes. What does this show, and what are the new problems awaiting solution in the basic sectors of Soviet society?

In the economic sphere of restructuring this is a further realistic adaptation of production relations to the requirements of a qualitatively new level of productive forces, attained in contemporary scientific-technical revolution. This is the creation of a structure of production relations under which the powerful development of productive forces is able to serve as an incentive, not through general appeals, wishful thinking, and subjective demands, but through methods of economic management, through a democratization of relations in the national economy and its branches, as well as within the workers' collective, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of each individual's work performance.

We are now talking about a revolutionary new enrichment of relations in connection with the **nationwide form of property** as a basis of socialist reproduction, in connection with the extensive discovery of this form, and regarding its use as an instrument to promote the implementation of individual, collective, and cooperative interests in coordination with our social interests.

This is a restructuring process that envisages a **drastic acceleration of speed in social development** and, on this basis, dynamically and permanently meets the social needs of Soviet society.

Today as in the past, revolution is the **cause of the broad people's masses and of Soviet man as an individual** and this is in accordance with the spirit of the October Revolution. This cause is linked to the hopes and opportunities for a creative, new enrichment of the theory and practice of socialist construction in the new stage of development and in working out the approach, levers, and mechanisms for its implementation.

Just as happened 70 years ago, today the CPSU has once more gathered the strength and manly courage to evaluate the situation in a Leninist way and to map out the necessity for crucial changes in the political, economic,

and social spheres, in order to guide its country toward a decisive transformation. For the whole country and for the Soviet people, socialism assumed its powerful strength as a system representing the spirit of progress and innovation, the eternal quest for development devoted to the people's well-being.

This is why, in order to pursue the cause of the October Revolution and its historical spirit, the socialist countries today are implementing a decisive, powerful, thorough, and qualitatively new process of restructuring and innovating social relations, ideological values, and man himself. This initiative, which is revolutionary and creative in terms of its content and spirit, actually represents a new revolution. However, it is a peculiar kind of revolution, a new sort of revolution, which does not supplant one method of production by another, but carries out changes at the basis and in the superstructure, under conditions involving the same socialist socioeconomic order, in order to guarantee the historical implementation of the socialist system as such.

The final goal of this revolutionary restructuring, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum, is to reveal most fully all decisive aspects of the humanitarian nature of our system.

The active construction of socialist society is being implemented in our country today, in accordance with current conditions and realities, under the ideological guidance of the BCP. This process involves all spheres of social development. Unlike the opportunistic idea about a "model" that does not recognize the action of the common and basic laws of socialist construction that were manifested for the first time in the development of the October Revolution, the "model of socialism" mapped out in our country is based on these universally valid laws. In our opinion, these laws are embodied in the objective realities that contain opportunities for scientific-technical revolution, in the requirements for a better application of economic laws of development, and in the use of a commodity-monetary economy. This is the "law" of our time with regard to the vital necessity of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, among people on our planet who profess different ideologies. We add to these natural laws, with ever growing justification, the constantly enhanced role of the human factor with all the immense opportunities of its creativity for the assertion of man's social and intellectual interests as a realistic goal of development.

These are general factors that are universally valid and apply to the socialist system as a whole. These common principles of socialism are laid down at the basis of its "model." Under the circumstances in individual countries, basing ourselves on the existence of specific conditions and special problems emerging in the respective countries, this model is applied in its particular historical form, not through standardization and generalization of the methods and means, but through the great variety of creative opportunities for the implementation of common principles and goals. On the basis of this understanding of the problems existing in our country, the BCP Central Committee at its plenum in July 1987 developed its basic principles for the concept of further constructing socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov recently declared, this is the basis of the fundamental coincidence of the goals and tasks of restructuring, both in the USSR and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Restructuring is entering our life today with the strength and revolutionary efficiency toward which we have always been aspiring, and with which we linked our progress as early as during the days of April 1956. Once more our people were not deceived in their hope that our party will find its correct path in further pursuing socialist revolution. Once again "people and party," "party and people" are unanimous in their views on how our country should implement its historic development.

In our opinion, there is no doubt that our historically important path is going through revolutionary changes in the country's overall economic, political, scientific life, changes mapped out in the decisions and elaborations of the 13th BCP Congress, in the raised banner of the strategy of qualitatively new growth, with the basic purpose of transforming the People's Republic of Bulgaria into a highly developed socialist state by the end of this century.

Endowed with the revolutionary strength of the October Revolution, our own September revolution today is aimed at qualitative, technological innovation and at essential structural changes in production and management, at the extensive development of the self-management system, and at the further expansion of democracy in social life, including internal party democracy, at qualitatively new changes in social and cultural policy, and at a new power structure.

Today restructuring in the economic sector means perfecting the territorial structure of social production, stimulating the development of priority branches and technologies that are determining the economic structure as a whole. The application and intensification of the self-management principle for transforming the workers collective and the enterprise into a basic, technological, economic, and social self-managing organization represent the backbone of the restructuring process.

This principle permeates our entire social life today, it reveals opportunities for establishing conditions that promote the self-development and self-perfection of production, of the economic, and social systems, and of man himself as a creative personality in the role of both "producer and consumer." The democratic guarantees of our socialist state form the path and the security for the success of this cause; and fixing the relationship toward nationwide property as a relationship of the worker and

the collective to this property, from the position of "manager, and at the same time owner, of the concretization of socialist social labor" forms the content and basis for our success. This does not only imply the wish to free ourselves from the "anonymity" of production management by the whole of society under socialism. Under the new conditions, the qualitatively new changes require that production means should really be entrusted to the workers and workers' collectives. The transference of socialist property to the workers collectives is a revolutionary act which gives a powerful impetus to perfecting socialist democracy and to involving of millions of people, enabling them to participate in the adoption of decisions, endowing them with genuine rights and responsibilities in the management of the reproduction process, thus enabling them to decide upon their social destiny. This is a revolutionary step by which we are resolutely passing from "power in the people's name to power through the people." This act confirms Lenin's idea that socialism will not be established through instructions from above, because illegal-bureaucratic automatism is alien to its spirit, while living, creative socialism is implemented through the people's masses.

Our path today is unthinkable without further enhancing the role of the subjective factor, without intensifying the political, social, and moral activities of the people's masses. Only then, and through active, self-confident democratic, and creative participation by working people, will "real progress which destroys the present state of affairs" (K. Marx, F. Engels) become possible.

Today the ideas and the practical experience of fundamental restructuring in our comprehensive social relations, in our thoughts and actions, are possible only in the form of a creative, further development of the October Revolution cause as the starting point of a historically realized innovation of mankind. This has already become a practical natural law, which also embodies the valid postulate that innovation in the world and in socialist construction has a transforming effect only when these ideas and this practical experience are creatively handed over from generation to generation, so as to implement them more and more fully and with ever growing effectiveness throughout the history of mankind.

Our people expect such readiness from the youth. The achievements obtained throughout 43 years challenge Bulgaria's generations to accomplish even more worthy and mature deeds. Continuity at the stage of restructuring requires great and pure revolutionary ideas, adaptation in practice, actions, and a militant spirit to carry out a socialist revolution at the present stage of our development.

This continuity throughout the years—from the October Revolution to our September revolution, from the fruitful April plenum period, to the present revolution of innovation—calls upon the present-day young generation in Bulgaria to engage in worthy, filial, and sacred deeds, deeds in harmony with with the century of scientific-technical revolution, deeds accomplished at the threshold of a "new" century which Bulgaria should enter as an even happier, more competent, more developed and more prosperous country!

Trade Union Daily Comments on CPC Congress

AU051736 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 4 Nov 87 p 4

[Zakhari Zakhariev article: "What Did the 13th CPC Congress Show?"]

[Text] The 13th CPC Congress ended in Beijing recently. It discussed problems of crucial importance on the socialist development in China. During the plenary debates, which continued throughout a week, the country's achievements, as well as the unresolved problems facing the PRC, were thoroughly analyzed. The congress discussed the "left-wing" deviations and shortcomings allowed to occur in the past, and confirmed the political course adopted in 1978 that initiated the solution of the most crucial problems that had been postponed for several years. The 13th CPC Congress evaluated the positive changes in the economic sphere in recent years highly. Thus, the highest-ranking Chinese party forum gave the green light to the initiated reforms expected to drastically change the outlook of modern-day China.

The characteristic feature distinguishing the 13th CPC Congress from previous party congresses primarily consists of a sober evaluation of the country's situation and of a realistic program drafted for China's development within the forthcoming decades. In this respect, the postulate laid down in the accountability report read by Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, stating that China is involved in the initial stage of socialist construction, is of basic importance. In taking into account the fact that the construction of socialism in an Eastern country as large as China is a very complicated practical and theoretical task, we can say that the present Chinese leadership has set up realistic goals. The statement that the entire period of the initial stage of socialism beginning with the completion of the basic socialist transfer of production means from the private to the public property sector that was accomplished during the fifties and ended with the basic socialist modernization will continue for at least 100 years, deserves attention in this respect. In accordance with the party line adopted after 1978, the CPC Congress drafted the basic trends of China's transformation into a powerful, democratic, civilized, and modern, socialist state.

In order to achieve this great goal, the CPC greatly relies on the reform of the economic system and on the political structures of power. It was stressed once more at party forums that there is no alternative to political and economic reform, meaning that the country's modernization is unthinkable without them. It was assessed, at the same time, that economic reform is successfully developing. National economic results of the last 9 years

are convincing confirmation of this—including the drastic increase in grain production and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

As is known, a great number of small, private enterprises are operating along with state enterprises in the Chinese economic sector. The current social practice envisages the simultaneous existence of various forms of production means. Socialism "with Chinese features" admits the existence of private property, along with public property, as well as the existence of share-holders along with distribution according to work, namely, it admits distribution according to investments of financial means. Nevertheless, social property plays a decisive role in the country's economy.

The assets of the new social practice are that they exert a beneficial impact on production—by stimulating both the markets and the people—and by increasing the employment rate. In other words, the coordination of public and private property, and of social and individual incentives produces an intensification of national economic activities and an increase of productivity, as well as a stimulation of the market. Or, as Zhao Ziyang stated at the congress, the existing mechanism that will determine the organic unity of planning and marketing principles "gives to all our society an opportunity to guarantee a harmonious national economic development."

Attention at the 13th CPC Congress was focused on political reform and on the rationalization of administrative structures, as well as on the perfection of the political mechanism. It is no secret that a prolonged period is required for the accomplishment of political reform, or for the establishment of a socialist political system characterized by great efficiency and a high standard of democracy. The reform of party structures and the structures of the state mechanism is a complicated process affecting the essence of political power, its limits, and scope. It was once more stressed at the congress that an exact distinction of the functions of party and government organs is the cornerstone of the reform of political structure in the PRC. This means that in the future the CPC will restrict its sphere of activities by focusing its attention on political leadership in the country. It was pointed out, at the same time, that all reforms will be implemented under CPC leadership, since the party will determine the political principles in the long run and will decide upon all crucial questions pertaining to the country's administration. As a result of this, there can be no question of adopting the system of division of power as it is known in the West. The expansion of socialist democracy in the PRC is the natural result of the political reform that has been proclaimed. The fact that 13th CPC Congress proceeded in a quite different atmosphere than the previous party congresses, the fact that it was accompanied by regular press conferences and respective discussions speaks for itself. In confirming the policy of reforms in the economic sector and in the political structures, the congress once more stressed the great importance of reform for the country's modernization. The daily *Renmin Ribao* wrote as follows in this connection: "All countries of the world are following the 13th CPC Congress, which is an event of vital importance for the acceleration of reforms and for the policy of open doors."

The 13th CPC Congress was interesting from another point of view. Other important questions connected with the party's and state's cadre policy were resolved at the congress. I mean the withdrawal of the older generation from the CPC Central Committee and the question of leading key functions and positions within the party organs. The fact that the new CPC Central Committee did not include party veterans, such as Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, and Peng Zhen, as well as some other, distinguished leaders of the older generation, is very significant.

As is known, the plenum held after the end of the congress elected Zhao Ziyang general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and elected a renewed Politburo staff of the CPC Central Committee and of the Politburo's inner Permanent Staff. The newly elected leading organs of the CPC demonstrate that a younger generation of party leaders has appeared on the scene that will implement in a practicle way the task of transforming China into a powerful, modern, and civilized, social state.

Mladenov Holds Talks in Switzerland

AU052015 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Bern, November 5 (BTA spec. corr.)—Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov arrived on an official visit to Switzerland today at the invitation of Mr Pierre Aubert, president of the Swiss Confederation and head of Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The official contacts at the level of foreign ministers between the two countries were established in October 1982.

Today's talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Pierre Aubert made a detailed and in-depth analysis of the most topical international issues. Both sides observed that the current meeting is timely and that it will give a fresh impetus to bilateral relations and will contribute to the further acquaintance of the peoples of the two countries and deepen the friendly relations between them.

The talks stressed the great importance of the active dialogue maintained by the two countries over the past few years, the great progress made in the cultural field and the promising initiatives in economic relations. Both ministers stressed that in this field there are considerable and still untapped possibilities. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Pierre Aubert agreed to assign experts the task of preparing an agreement on avoidance of double taxation. The two ministers agreed in principle to make the necessary inquiries and to start the preparation of an agreement on the mutual protection of investments.

Dwelling on international relations the two ministers confirmed the possibilities before the cooperation between Bulgaria and Switzerland, before the deepening of the CSCE process and before the interaction between the two countries in achieving detente in the European political climate. In this connection the two sides expressed similar stands on the most important issues of peace, security and disarmament. The Swiss side noted that Switzerland is following with interest the considerable changes in the international field and the processes of innovation in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Pierre Aubert emphasized the positive results of the intensive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the field of disarmament which are of importance not only for Soviet-American relations but also for the relations in the world as a whole. Both sides commended the agreement reached in principle on banning intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and noted the importance of the prospects for 50 per cent reductions of the strategic nuclear weapons. The two ministers expressed their interest in the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons. They exchanged concrete opinions and ideas on the establishment of such zones in Europe. Mr Petur Mladenov spoke in detail of Bulgaria's stand stressing the important role which such a zone will play in the Balkans and its positive impact on the development of the relations in Europe as a whole and on the cause of freeing Europe of the nuclear threat. The two sides paid special attention to the possibilities of small states such as Bulgaria and Switzerland, to make their own specific contribution to consolidating the positive trends in Europe and the world.

Both sides emphasized that the Soviet initiatives contribute decisively to these positive tendencies and inject dynamism in present-day international relations. The Bulgarian and the Swiss foreign ministers welcomed the agreement on a summit meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan and expressed the confidence that it will be not be just one stage in the dialogue between the two superpowers but will become a prelude to even more sweeping settlements which will decide the future of disarmament.

The two ministers agreed that they have no differences on the matters of principle, despite the political specifics of each of their countries, Switzerland being a neutral state, and Bulgaria belonging to the Warsaw Treaty.

Mr Petur Mladenov familiarized his Swiss counterpart with Bulgaria's concept stemming from the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy which seeks further disarmament steps together with confidence-building measures. In this connection, along with the most important disarmament problems and the results achieved on them, the sides took notice of the consultations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on a mandate for a new conference on arms and troops reductions in Europe.

Switzerland gives full support for Bulgaria's idea of a convocation of an ecological forum. Both sides wish that the group of nonaligned and neutral countries played a more active role in the European disarmament dialogue.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the importance of building confidence and of reaching specific progress in disarmament, and in this connection he said that the socialist countries are in favor of verification of compliance with the agreements achieved.

The specificity of the Swiss position on disarmament matters was expressed in the form of support for the Western theory of "The Positive Role of Nuclear Deterrence for the Maintenance of Peace."

The conferees surveyed in detail the situation in the world's trouble spots: the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Southern Africa. Both sides are of the opinion that a just and lasting settlement of the existing problems can only be achieved through peaceful negotiations and without outside interference.

After the official talks Mr Pierre Aubert gave a luncheon for Mr Petur Mladenov. The two ministers made toast speeches.

Welcoming his guests, Mr Pierre Aubert stressed his country's satisfaction with the upgrade development of its relations with Bulgaria, especially in the economic sphere and in the administrative structure, in the establishment of new banking institutions, in the restructuring of the trade unions. This interest on the Swiss side, he said, proceeds from the positive changes expected in Bulgaria's economic life.

Wishing every success to the Bulgarian people in their noble undertakings, Mr Pierre Aubert wound up his remarks by expressing his confidence in the future fruitful promotion of the good relations between the two countries.

Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the positive development of Bulgaro-Swiss relations over the past few years. What has been achieved in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural cooperation is in the interest of both countries, he said, stressing that there still exist many untapped possibilities. One of the aims of the current visit is to realize these successfully, Mr Petur Mladenov said.

Dwelling on the profound reorganization of all spheres of life underway in Bulgaria, he pointed out that the efforts in this direction are creating still better preconditions for promoting Bulgaria's relations with the other countries, including with Switzerland.

Stressing the recent thawing of the international climate, Mr Petur Mladenov expressed the conviction that the agreement reached in principle between the USSR and the U.S. to sign a treaty banning two classes of nuclear weapons will make a still greater contribution to the

improvement of the international situation and to enhancing trust and that it will have a favorable impact on the entire spectrum of East-West relations.

We want to believe that the next steps on this difficult road will be made in the direction of reducing the strategic weapons of the USSR and the U.S. of the non-admittance of weapons in space, of the limiting and total ban of nuclear weapon tests, of banning chemical weapons and of reducing conventional weapons in Europe.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the paramount importance to avert the militarization of space.

Minister Petur Mladenov expressed the hope that the Vienna conference will successfully complete its work with the signing of agreements in all baskets and called for every country, small or big, to make its contribution in order to fill the baskets with a contents which would meet the interests of all European peoples.

In this connection we should give the policy of Switzerland its due for it is contributing to the establishing of a climate of mutual trust and understanding, he stressed.

Further on Mr Petur Mladenov spoke of Bulgaria's Balkan policy. In the spirit of Helsinki we are ready to sign treaties with the Balkan states which would include a code of good-neighborly relations, renunciation of territorial claims and the non-admittance of the use of the territory of one country for hostile purposes and actions against another. We are actively working for turning the Balkans into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We have also proposed for the Balkan peoples to sign a treaty on environment protection.

In the afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov had talks with Mr Franz Blankart, director of the Federal Office of Foreign Economic Affairs.

Economics Topic of Talks With Netherlands

AU051927 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA)—Establishment of production and trade associations and consortiums, investments in free trade areas, joint industrial production, leasing cooperation: these forms will be leading in Bulgaro-Dutch economic relations.

At its ninth session, the Commission for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation assessed in positive terms the contacts in trade, agriculture, the biotechnological and the chemical industries, electronics and electrical engineering.

Bulgaria and Holland are prepared to sign in the first half of 1988 an agreement on the reciprocal protection and encouragement of investment, says the protocol signed by the cochairmen of the commission, Mr Luchezar Avramov, president of the Bulgarian Association of Tourism and Recreation, and Mr Menno Gudhart, chief of the Europe Department at the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs. In the document, the sides expressed their interest in proceeding with their work on an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation.

Balev Receives Lebanese CP Leader

AU051931 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA)—Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party who is visiting here.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mr Milko Balev expressed the Bulgarian Communists' solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Lebanese Communist Party and of the national patriotic forces in Lebanon.

The Bulgarian and the Lebanese sides stressed that the report "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Goes On", delivered by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, on November 3, is a remarkable document of creative Marxism-Leninism, an exhilarating summing up of the 70 triumphal years since the Great October Socialist Revolution, which inspires unshakeable confidence that under the leadership of the CPSU, the restructuring under way in the USSR will lead to a profound revolutionary innovation of the most humane social system.

The sides noted with satisfaction the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party, of their relations built on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, of the common struggle against imperialism and the reaction, for the triumph of the cause of peace, progress and socialism.

Zhivkov Sends Cable to Panamanian President

PA060221 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Nov 87 p 3

[Telegram sent by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, issued in Sophia on 2 November]

[Text] His Excellency

Mr Eric Arturo Delvalle

President of the Republic of Panama

Panama

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Panama, I am very pleased to convey to you and to our friends the Panamanian people our congratulations and best wishes for success and national prosperity.

Todor Zhivkov

Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

BRIEFS:

Bulgarian-Austrian Banking Cooperation

—Sofia, November 5 (BTA)—Contribution to the further promotion of the business contacts between organizations and firms of Bulgaria and Austria. This is the assessment of Mr Ivan Dragnevski, president of the Bulgarian Trade Bank, and Mr Romuald Ridel, chairman of the Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzbank-Wien, of the agreement on cooperation they signed here. The two banks will advise firms of both countries in the establishment and management of joint societies. They will analyze the solvency of the firms and offer optimal financial plans for investments and for the production process. The agreement also envisages credit and other types of services. At first these activities will be carried out by working groups which will gradually grow into a consulting and financing society with the participation of other firms and banks of the two countries. [Text] *[Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 5 Nov 87 AU]*

GOSR Anniversary Celebrated Nationwide

Vaclavik Issues Order

LD051644 Prague CTK in English 1531 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 5 (CTK)—The forces of international reaction do not cease their attempts to reverse historical development and undermine the positions of socialism, Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik said today in an order on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

American imperialism, trying to adapt itself to the changed situation, is constantly manoeuvring, speaking about peace but seeking by deeds to increase its military strength and the strength of its NATO allies. It creates hotbeds of conflict and war danger in various parts of the world, modernizes conventional weapons and develops new ones for war in space.

The minister stressed the topical character of Lenin's ideas on the historical inevitability and necessity of armed defence of the socialist homeland. The bequest of the Great October Socialist Revolution makes it imperative in the present international political situation to increase vigilance against imperialism and energetically and creatively work to ensure the defence of socialism and peace.

The order noted that the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries represent a complex of measures to create a universal system of international security. It stressed that it is the task of all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army to continue increasing their combat preparedness, extending cooperation with the Soviet Army and other Warsaw Treaty armies and be ever ready to thwart the plans of reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism.

Twenty gun salvos will be fired in Prague and Bratislava on the evening of November 6 to mark the anniversary of the October 1917 revolution.

Husak Returns From Moscow

LD052243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned today from Moscow to Prague. [passage omitted]

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport, which was decorated with the Czechoslovak and Soviet state colors, by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Ladislav Adamec, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny; Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik and Frantisek Pitra; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; party Central Committee Secretariat members Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; by Jaruslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, and by other political and public figures.

Party, State Leaders Gather

LD061116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] The celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October culminated in the Bratislava Palace of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement with a festive session involving the highest party and state organs of the Slovak SR. Editor Ladislav Mikus reports:

[Mikus] In the great hall of the Bratislava Palace of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, honorary places were taken by the highest party and state representatives of the Slovak SR: Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Viliam Salgovic, and other party representatives; deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council of Government; representatives of political parties and social organizations; and representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army, People's Militia, and Bratislava City and West Slovak party and state organs. Among the guests were meritorious members of the Communist Party, Sergey Maryshev, consul at the USSR Consulate General in Bratislava; Colonel Viktor Didenka, a representative of the Soviet military command in Bratislava; and representatives of other consular offices.

Following the national anthems of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, the session was opened by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. The festive address was delivered by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He stressed in the introduction that the heritage and work of Great October is alive in the world socialist system, which today embraces one-third of mankind. He went on to assess revolutionary development and the building of socialism in the USSR, saying among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] The Soviet people have achieved spectacular results in a historically brief time under extremely difficult conditions and through cruel trials set by history to the young Soviet state. The Patriotic War, foreign intervention, a blockade, terrorism and diversion, streams of lies, an entire arsenal of means—including aggression through its fascist instrument—were used by imperialism in order to destroy the power of workers and farmers. The people of the world did not forget and must not forget that the plans for Nazi enslavement of the people were wrecked in the East; it was there that the so-called new Nazi order with its concentration camps, gas chambers, and slavery was foiled. It was during this fateful test that the strength of the Soviet system was demonstrated. It was the Soviet Army which broke the back of Nazi Germany, defended

the achievements of the revolution, saved the people from the brown plague [nazism] and brought freedom to the peoples which, in the final result, changed the balance of forces in the world in favor of democracy, progress, and peace. It is the USSR which created military strategic parity and gave the world the opportunity to end the arms race and aim toward disarmament.

Along the heroic path taken by the Soviet people there have also been defeats, mistakes, and the not so easily removable barriers—as they were openly admitted at the April 1985 session; at the 27th Congress: at the January, June, and the current October sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Lenin's party, together with the people and with immense will and energy, are overcoming obstacles. However, the words spoken by Comrade Gorbachev are deeply truthful: We are proud of each day we have lived through and every day is precious to us, even the most difficult one, because it has been our school of history, our historic lesson. [end recording]

[Mikus] Comrade Jozef Lenart then spoke about the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the fate of our nations. He then dealt in detail with the revolutionary movement of our country in the period after Great October, during the Bolshevization of the country and the national-liberation struggle up to the socialist culmination. He went on to say:

[Begin Lenart recording] When looking over the past 70 years of this experience, we can view the modern history of our nations and we can sum up. Yes, all that great and revolutionary period through which we have been and toward which we are striving is by its deep inner logic linked with revolutionary October, its influence and bequest. The time is approaching when we will recall the 50th anniversary of the tragic moments of Munich, the destruction of the republic, and the loss of national and state independence. We know that in the dark times of oppression there was on this planet only one place where the hopes of Czechs and Slovaks could be pinned—it was the Soviet Union. Its peoples fought for us; they were with us in the uprising. They brought freedom to us, the right to decide our own fate. For decades in the struggle and in the building of a new life, in moments both good and bad we have felt their support and help. Today again we are drawing inspiration for socialism in our country to be an even more attractive society for our nations and nationalities from their Leninist well, from the analysis and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Gorbachev. In this sense the old slogan "With the Soviet Union forever and never in any other way" sounds very timely and very contemporary, and we identify with it completely. [applause]

Proceeding from the general experiences of the period of building advanced socialism, from the new needs and demands and the character of the present stage, the 17th Congress outlined a strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development of society. This line is aimed at intensifying resolutely the economy as well as of all areas of life on the basis of an effective utilization of science and technology and of linking together the current stage of scientific and technological revolution and the advantages of socialism. The purpose of this is to raise people's living standards and increase the quality of life and to develop collectives harmoniously and the personality of man within them.

When we characterize the importance of the strategy of acceleration we rightly stress that at this is not just good intentions on a made-up problem but an objectively dictated need of this revolutionary period. It is the theoretical and practical expression of the necessity to raise society, its production forces and relations, both its infrastructure and superstructure, morality and social consciousness, and the work of the party and state onto a qualitatively higher level. It is at the same time an expression of the possibility that socialism is capable of a further dynamic upsurge, and a reaction to the fact that we are lagging behind in more than one field. We have to give new quality to socialism, as in the saying a second wind, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed at the festive session in Moscow, and in the interest of this to carry out a profound renewal of all aspects of society's life, both material and spiritual, and to demonstrate to the fullest extent the humanistic character of our system.

These and in particular new objective needs encourage us to guide ourselves by dialectic and materialist methods, tackle creatively present day issues and harmonize our thinking and actions with the order of the time and not to adhere to yesterday's habits; not to ignore real contradictions but expose them in good time and tackle them with due expertise; to maintain lively links with citizens, working people, inspire them and learn more from them and persuade and win them over for common objectives. This today is the only course toward a fitting implementation and development of the legacy of Great October, our national uprising and the February victory of the people.

The aims of the eighth 5-year plan are the concrete expression of this program. In the interest of the united CSSR economy and bringing the level of the national income created in Slovakia to the per capita income in the Czech SR we gave ourselves the aim at the CPSL Congress to accelerate the formation of national income and to achieve around 4.5 percent growth annually. This is a mobilizing task but it is an advantage that we were able to set it, that we have a potential and well qualified people to do so. Opening befure us are new, untapped opportunities in the integration of the cema countries and this provides us with a great opportunity for advancement.

However, we must note that we are not coping with the set aims, and the planned standards in quality, in costs and profitability are not being fulfilled. In the interest of

a very desirable turnover in intensification, we are investing great hopes into restructuring economic mechanism and management activity in general. Comrade Husak stressed justly that what is involved is the greatest social and economic turnover since February 1948. We want to and we have the duty, in a new way, more penetratingly, and more economically to use the advantages of socialism and, above all, social ownership of the means of production by stripping it of its abstract character and anonymity and that we will tie its development with the basic interests of specific collectives and individuals.

That is why the responsibility for jurisdiction of labor collectives by means of applying full financial autonomy is being increased. What is involved is that objective position of the working people as socialist co-owners should be adjusted to their actual position and interest as managers, creators of a joint task, which should lead toward adequate activities of remuneration.

It is not that we should eat all equally from our joint loaf of bread, regardless of the contribution and merits. Sometimes it even happens that lazy people and parasites take even more than brave and diligent people. But let all be paid according to their work. If we do not apply this principle and this advantage of socialism, we limit thus the growth of quality and efficiency and, we slow down the development of society. We must overcome this steadily and at all costs. It is in this interest that we lay great stress on deepening and development of socialist democracy not only in the production sphere, but also in the entire life of the society. We must achieve the aim of the working people and citizens to take an increasingly more active part in management and administration so that we might open even more widely the door which is still half closed in some places in defense of views on a dialogue.

The political guidance from the CPCZ Central Committee in this respect is clear and unequivocal. We want to and must fulfill the Leninist idea of the historical necessity of gradual transition from power for the people to the power of the people themselves in all links of the political system. Questions of education, social policy, ecology, and quality in general are facing us with full urgency.

What is our party striving for? It is striving for the aim that, in the interest of elavating the human being and the development of production forces, we might increase the standard of education, that we might improve social policy, that we might focus on the care of the health and happiness of the people—that is the result of our effort and a motive force of the striving. We must tackle such key questions of the relationship of people to nature, such as ecological problems. And to put it briefly: we must put in the first place increasing quality in a broad sense, the quality of work, services, results of science and research and quality of output.

It is also on this occasion that we want to stress with great seriousness that to implement the tasks of restructuring means, as early as today, to fulfill honorably the tasks of the plan, to struggle for quality, order, discipline and organization. If we continue to hesitate over these issues and do not link the discussion and the concrete preparations with a firm settlement of urgent daily problems we will seriously impair the confidence which the policy of the party and its new course are creating among the broad masses of people. Therefore it is necessary to step up the struggle for the best possible implementation of the 5-year plan and without delay to improve the management of enterprises, norms, calculations, budgeting, and everything that helps to the thrift and efficiency of production. The management of industrial sectors, of production and economic units, of enterprises, of plants, and of workshops—simply everybody from ministers to foremen—know how many potential possibilities we have in this. Let us act in the interest of our future tasks and let us observe the well-tried maxim: More sweat at the exercise field means less defeats and disappointment at the battlefield.

Dear comrades: Restructuring and its aims put high demands on the communist party as the leading force in society, the inspiring force, the program-maker and organizer of the implementation of the set plans.

This proceeds above all from the knowledge that socialism is the first socioeconomic formation which is developing not spontaneously but purposefully in the spirit of a scientific theory correspondong to the laws of social development, while making use of this knowledge. This is why our party wants to raise its entire activity to the level of the times. It wants to increase its influence and its informal authority. This is given by the vanguard role of organs and organizations of the party and by the personal example given by communists.

The many years of experience in the building of the new social system show convincingly that our advancement has always depended on how we communists, an inseparable part of the people, have expressed their interests. The achievement of common goals has become the inner cause of millions of citizens. This alliance is expressed in the National Front which, as a union of workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia of our nations and nationalities and of all patriotic forces, has proved and continues to prove its strength.

We proceed from this, and above all from the needs of the present and the further development of the socialist democracy when the CPCZ Central Committee stresses the need to emphasize the role of the National Front as the basis of our political system and and give it a greater weight in all of life. It is necessary for the organizations of the national front—every one of them—while broadening their specific mission, to participate more and more fruitfully in the creation and implemntation of the policy, for the voices of millions of citizens to be counted

at all levels of decision-making. It is necessary for all state, economic and social organs and organizations to draw conclusions from this line and to adjust their activities. [end recording]

[Mikus] The final part of his address at the festive session on the occasion of celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October, Comrade Jozef Lenart devoted to the importance of the peace policy of the Soviet Union in the interest of preservation of permanent peace.

Prague Citizens' Rally

LD060049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] A rally of citizens of Prague to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] took place today in Prague's October Revolution Square. Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a speech in which he recalled the significance for mankind of that historic event. He stressed that it was under the influence of the October ideas that the Czechoslovak Republic and the Czechoslovak Communist Party had come into being. Further in his speech, Comrade Kapek dealt with our society in which, he noted, a new stage must be attained in the development of production forces and socialist democracy, and in creating much greater scope for man's creative powers and initiative. Our Communist Party and its policy are the guarantee that we will succeed in mastering the new and complex tasks of restructuring and that we will progress surely and soberly, without complacency and unnecessary mistakes, stressed Antonin Kapek.

Chnoupek Addresses Rally

LD051806 Prague CTK in English 1608 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia fully supports the line of the Soviet Communist Party of restructuring the Soviet society, a mighty source of inspiration and information for the successful implementation of historical tasks of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here Thursday at a Foreign Ministry rally on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

He stressed that the course of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries brings significant results, adding that qualitatively new stage of the struggle for nuclear disarmament has started in the mid-eighties.

Ostrava Rally

LD061052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are continuing throughout our country. [passage omitted]

Working and young people of Ostrava and the North Moravian Region commemorated the anniversary of Great October at a rally in Ostrava attended by Comrade Josef Haman. Rallies and ceremonies to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution also took place in other places.

Plzen Rally

LD060050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] The October anniversary was commemorated by representatives of regional and municipal party and state bodies at a festive rally in Plzen. Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the regional party committee, spoke highly of the strength of the ideological principles of Mikhail Gorbachev's profoundly analytical view of the revolutionary events 70 years ago, and their relevance to the essence of today's tasks and actions.

Lenart Receives Moscow University Officials

LD060007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Jozef Lenart today in Bratislava received the pro-rector of Moscow State University, Professor Nikolay Korotyev and Sergey Akhamatov head, of the department of general physics and the physics of wave processes. They discussed the tasks of the joint centre of physics and lasers which is being built in Bratislava. It will be part of the Moscow International Laser Center set up for the fulfillment of the tasks of the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states.

CPSU Official Confirms Stalin's Terror Methods

AU051701 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 7

[Article by V. Jancura, Bratislava PRAVDA permanent Moscow correspondent: "Participants in the Kremlin's Solemn Session Speak; Objective Assessment of Reality"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] As could have been assumed, the passages in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech [to the solemn session marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Kremlin on 2 November] devoted to the assessment of Stalin's role and place in Soviet history evoked the exceptional attention of the participants. What response will they elicit among the broad strata of the working people? I asked Vladimir Kalashnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Volgograd Oblast Committee. Here is his answer:

"You certainly know that Volgograd inhabitants have a special affinity for Stalin, arising also from his role in the key periods of our city's modern history. During the Civil War, Stalin successfuly directed the defense of Tsaritsyn, as today's Volgograd was called until 1924. And Stalin has great credit for the victory in the battle

for Stalingrad, which decisively influenced the course and the results of the Great Patriotic War and of World War II. One must not and cannot forget that.

On the eve of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, we at the party's oblast committee received hundreds of letters, the authors of which demanded that the city's name be changed back to Stalingrad. At the same time, however, I also read many letters with the completely opposite content—from innocent people who were sentenced, from relatives of the victims of Stalinist reprisals. I studied materials from archives, from which it arises, for example, that Stalin already was implementing directive-administrative methods during his activity in Tsaritsyn. Already then, those found guilty of speculation were punished by death... Later, as the head of state, he made it possible for such practices to acquire a mass dimension. Therefore, when the party Central Committee decided not to give Volgograd back its former name 2 years ago, it proceeded correctly." [passage omitted]

Sham Support for Restructuring Rampant
AU051735 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 3

[Lubos Kriz commentary: "Let Us Beware of Mimicry"]

[Excerpts] The use of terminology is a treacherous matter. There are individuals among us who are experts at dexterous manipulation of terminology; with its help they create around themselves such mimicry that, from their words and polished style, it is very hard to find out what their real views are. These tend to be the exact opposite of what the terminology which they use would suggest.

During my frequent visits to enterprises and other places I have a chance to make comparisons. The same man who only a year or two ago spoke out against restructuring and saw in it an enemy of socialism has in the meantime switched to the terminology of restructuring. He is no longer afraid of turns of speech such as "it is necessary to promote socialist democracy," "self-financing," "glasnost" [Russian term used]; he no longer objects that the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium was an exaggerated reaction to reality, which, supposedly, had not been all that bad; he accepts what only recently he did not accept.... However, he accepts everything only verbally. Deep in his mind he continues to disagree, simply because he fears for his subjective interests and his rank, which will be increasingly hard to defend under the conditions of public discussions, mobilization of the human factor, and the promotion of socialist democracy.

How many enterprise directors were exasperated at the recent election of the director in the "Kozmetika" plant in Bratislava! The reason? They are afraid that they might not win the trust of the working people. Until now it was something of secondary importance, it was possible to speak about it and to proclaim it, although in reality the trust of the collective was one of the last things on many a manager's mind, something coming after a whole number of other goals. The situation has now changed and this is what some directors are afraid of. They persuade themselves and those around them that the election of top executives should not be codified in the law on state enterprises. However, the experiment continues, the number of elections is growing.

That is why voices can be heard which call for halting or limiting the process of restructuring. Addressing an aktiv in Kaluga Oblast this July, Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said about this: "The view occasionally crops up, also in this oblast, that it would do no harm to demarcate limits to glasnost [verejna informovanost]. It is clear that, since there is talk of this demarcation, there must be some people who are bothered by glasnost. But the very aim of glasnost, the aim of democratization is not to permit anyone to live immorally and unlawfully, to make the public pass judgment on those who pay no heed to the interests of the collective, who place their personal intentions above everything else." He also said: "We had overthrown the Czar, but how many small czars remain hidden in people's souls! They come to the surface as soon as such a person gets a position only a little bit above others."

Restructuring is a process that will continue in our party and society, in defiance of various wishes of individuals whom it deprives of privileges and of the possibility to abuse their rank and not to be answerable. Many examples of this could be found. In Michalovce District, for example, communists managed to come to terms with several leading officials who availed themselves of many means of avoiding liability for a long time, despite their antisocial activities. Their elimination from leading posts has greatly strengthened the party's authority in the district.

But the truth is that not everywhere do communists act in such a decisive and principled manner. At some places this is very difficult, also because many people who until now have been slowing down the pace of our building work by their incompetence or low moral standards have resorted to terminological mimicry. One more idea of A. Yakovlev needs to be stressed in this connection: "Many people now readily talk about democratization, glasnost, and restructuring in general, but in practice they do very little for the triumph of these principles. While in the past it was cynicism that sprung up from the soil of discrepancy between words and action, today it is socio-political mimicry... Such mimicry, the discrepancy between the philosophy of restructuring and its practice, is a grievous, braking factor..."

How are we to combat this sort of mimicry?

It seems that the only way of doing it is to establish open, honest personal ties among communists and all working people within collectives. It is not very hard to expose a

hypocrite and alibi-monger. The only hard thing is to speak out honestly and truthfully against his behavior, and to do so in a decent but high-principled manner. The lifestyle of two faces is inconsistent with the socialist way of life. And still, it does exist in our practical life, within work collectives in the production sphere, and also in education. Asked at various discussions what they dislike about their teachers, pupils and students give approximately the same answer: hypocrisy and two-facedness. These traits are unacceptable to the pure soul of a child. However, if the child adapts as it grows older, it may opt for mimicry in some situation which it faces later in life, possibly against its own will. This is the point at which the collective should interfere. Such "recipes" admittedly smack of sermonizing, everyone himself should know best how to react.

At any rate, it is certain that this period in our society is a time of the proliferation of sociopolitical mimicry. A communist with the fate of socialism at heart, one who is upright and acts in accordance with his communist conscience, will not resort to this mimicry. Only he whose conscience calmly gives the green light to hypocritical conduct will resort to it.

Experts' Statements Criticize Draft Laws

AU051645[Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech on 29 October and Bratislava *Rolnicke Noviny* in Slovak on 2 November publish statements critical of the draft laws on state enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and nonagricultural cooperatives, submitted recently for public discussion.

Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech on 29 October on page 3, which is devoted entirely to the discussion on the draft laws, carries a 1,400-word contribution by Daniel Futej from the Faculty of Law of the Comenius University in Bratislava, entitled "One Law Is Enough."

By way of introduction, Futej expresses his concern that the promulgation of three new laws might introduce "an excess number of legal norms" into the Czechoslovak legal system, making orientation difficult. He suggests that a single piece of legislation should be sufficient and goes on to say: "The codification of all the issues covered by the enterprise law exists, in fact, already—in the form of the economic code—and it even exists in a more detailed and accurate and less declarative form. That is why it would probably be more expedient to change the provisions of the economic code that are no longer adequate, to supplement the economic code with the principal and conceptual provisions of the laws on state enterprises and cooperatives, and form a single, all-embracing piece of legislation.

"This solution would simplify our legal agenda and enable a faster and, above all, simpler orientation. Some people may retort that the Soviet Union proceeded in the same way as we do. However, here I have to remark that there has been no economic code in the USSR thus far (the codification of norms related to the economic law is to be found mostly in the civil code and in the law on the administrative order). In this respect, Soviet lawyers can draw many ideas from our experience. It is for this reason that in the USSR it was necessary to opt for a different legislative set-up, one that would at least partly fill the gap caused by the absence of an economic code.

"This does not mean that the Soviet law on state enterprises should remain outside our attention. The opposite is true, because Soviet legislators deal with many problems more precisely and comprehensibly than our experts do. Above all, by referring to special provisions only where this is absolutely inevitable, they establish in the law itself prerequisites for avoiding departmentalism. The general concept of our law is a mirror image of the Soviet legal codification (greater responsibility and autonomy of enterprises on the basis of economic accountability and self-financing, socialist entrepreneurship, and self-management). However, for our targets of restructuring to come true, it is necessary to resolve in the law on state enterprises with final validity planning, financial, and price issues, instead of referring to other legal provisions, which are mostly within the jurisdiction of individual sectors. Who will guarantee that these provisions will not derive from the interests of their makers? In this respect we completely neglected the concept, on which the Soviet law is built. I thus have the impression that in devising the definitive form of individual clauses we copied more than we learned."

Futej also makes the criticism that the draft law does not leave any room for associations of enterprises that go beyond the pooling of resources and operations, something which is a "modern trend in the world." The first clause preventing such associations, according to Futej, is the stipulation that one legal entity of the enterprise sphere must not be subordinated to another such entity. Futej points out that in any such association there must be one enterprise which performs supervisory functions, which the draft law renders impossible. The other obstacle to such associations, Futej continues, is the stipulation that one enterprise must not set up another enterprise and that all matters concerning enterprise integration are up to the central agencies to decide. Futej asks: "Would it not be beneficial if we allowed enterprise integration in the form of voluntary associations on the basis of the enterprises' own initiative? Or is there a fear of the "strong and unchecked" standing of enterprises? I believe that such fear is unfounded. The state will continue to have in its hands strong economic instruments with which to influence the activity of enterprises, such as for example state tasks, allocations, normative rules, levies, subsidies, credits, and the like. Nor is it necessary to fear that the subject of the enterprises' business operations might be disproportionately expanded, just on the basis of the operation of market forces." Futej therefore suggests that the bill be amended to provide for such voluntary associations.

Bratislava *Rolnicke Noviny* in Slovak on 2 November on page 3, in its "Thoughts About the Draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives" column, publishes a 1,100-word statement by Docent Engineer Jan Murgas, candidate of sciences, faculty member of the Agricultural College in Nitra, entitled "Shall We Learn From Past Reforms?" Murgas opens his statement by saying that "we should embark upon restructuring instructed by previous reforms" and realize that "partial economic reforms and so-called cosmetic operations will be of no use."

He continues: "It is a problem to express in a qualified and specific manner one's opinion on several sections of the draft laws because we either do not know the legal powers, responsibilities, and overall jurisdiction of the economic center at all, or know them in only very foggy and rough outlines. As for united agricultural cooperatives, we cannot even say who will supervise them. Equally, we do not know the planned instruments of economic management, planning, and financing involved. It is these instruments that will largely determine what climate will be created for socialist entrepreneurship, economic accountability, and self-financing. The proposed laws will go into effect in 1989, with the provision that all of them should be comprehensively valid from the start of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This conveys the impression that there is plenty of time for restructuring." This is not the case, Murgas adds, as "to wait means to trail behind, to stagnate." In another part of his statement, Murgas objects that the clauses on internal control, as set forth in the draft laws, do nothing to raise the effectiveness of this control and eliminate current shortcomings: "Enterprise control is subordinate to the enterprise management, which is the real reason that enterprise control agencies mostly do not see and do not hear, as though they were blind and deaf. It would probably be better if enterprise control agencies were subordinate to the economic center or some impartial state agency. This would make it possible to effectively nip violations of socialist law, ethics, and discipline in the bud, at the workplaces."

In the concluding passage, Murgas warns against the precipitate abolition of the intermediary tiers of management, foreseen in the draft laws: "According to most views, economic production units have no chance to survive. It is also unclear whether regional and district agricultural administrations will remain or not. It is correct when we object to them merely 'changing their name' during restructuring. However, it is hard to imagine how even under the new conditions the center, in the sector of agriculture and food, for example, will be able to supervise more than 820 agricultural enterprises, plus organizations of the food industry, and service organizations. The plan to streamline organizational and management structures and to convert them into a two-tier management must surely be endorsed. However, this should not be done sweepingly, without examination and analysis, because there are economic production units which meet the requirements of the time. One of the criteria used here should be the efficiency of production. Economic production units should be assessed individually. Perhaps, it would also be useful if the draft law on state enterprises made possible the establishment of associated enterprises in line with the Soviet model. We would then not have to liquidate even those economic production units which provide the guarantee through their operations that they will exploit the advantages of the concentration of production. After all, this is precisely the current trend in the world."

Chnoupek to Vienna To Brief on Pact Meeting

LD051807 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here for Vienna today to inform participants in the follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories on the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers here on October 28-29.

CPSL Presidium Discusses Gypsies' Lifestyle

AU051633 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 2

[Unattributed "Report on a Session of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium," held in Bratislava on 3 November]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—[passage omitted] The CPSL Central Committee Presidium took note of a report of the Government of the Slovak SR on a set of measures adopted to deal with problems arising from the backward way of life of some parts of the Gypsy population. It noted that the implementation of the pertinent decisions of 1985 has found its positive reflection in, above all, the growing employment of Gypsy women and an increased number of Gypsy children attending kindergarten and involved in the training for workers' professions. However, serious problems in the social adaptation of some Gypsy citizens persist, which finds its expression in the steadily growing extent and gravity of their antisocial activity. The process of raising the standards of backward Gypsy citizens continues to be an important national task, in [the solution of] which the intelligentsia from the ranks of the Gypsy population must also become more actively involved. [passage omitted]

The Presidium further approved basic guidelines for the activity of the CPSL Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. In this context it approved the concentration of its scientific-research work on the discipline of the history of the CPCZ and on research into the current state and prospective development of the socialist society; this research will be augmented by a division for sociological research.

The CPSL Central Committee Presidium also discussed other issues from the spheres of economy, organizational activity, and cadre work.

Leaders' Appearances 29 Oct-3 Nov

AU051429 [Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech and *Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak from 30 October to 4 November report the following appearances of leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, attended the opening of an exhibition of industrial design in Prague on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 1)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present when Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Prague on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 1)

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, was present when Kurt Hager met with social scientists at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College in Prague on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 1) Havlin and Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, attended a ceremony at which Josef Podrouzek, Czech deputy minister of education, was presented the Order of Labor in Prague on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2) Havlin received visiting delegation of the Greek Communist Party in Prague on 30 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 2)

Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended a session of the CPCZ Prague City Committee in Prague on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2)

Mikulas Beno, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a session of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee in Brno on 29 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2) Beno and Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the opening of the "Great October and the Present" exhibition in Prague on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2)

Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, paid visit to the Central Slovak region on 30 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 2) Colotka pays visit to the Nitra district on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2) Colotka received a delegation of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives in Bratislava on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 3)

Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to Nitra on 30 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 2) Lenart attended an expanded session of the CPSL Central Slovak Regional Committee in Banska Bystrica on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended an aktiv of leading workers at the Dukovany nuclear power plant on 30 October. (Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 1) Haman welcomed Gus Hall, CPUSA general secretary, upon the latter's arrival at Prague Ruzyne Airport on 1 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 2 Nov 87 p 1)

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the second session of the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists in Prague on 2 November; (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in Prague on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2) Polednik chairs statewide consultation of secretaries for the political-organizational work of regional party committees in Prague on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2) Polednik received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party in Prague on 3 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the Slovak Electoral Commission in Bratislava on 2 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 3 Nov 87 p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended and addressed the International Trade Unions Conference For Solidarity With the Korean People And Workers in Prague on 3 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 2) Hoffmann and Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended an award ceremony for outstanding workers on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Prague on 3 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, attended an aktiv on tasks of education, science, culture, and the arts in Brno on 3 November. (*Bratislava Pravda* in Slovak 4 Nov 87 p 2)

Group of Soviet Forces Celebrates GOSR

LD052112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 5

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN)—A festive ceremony held by the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] in Wuensdorf today was devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. With tumultuous applause, the members of the Soviet Army received a congratulatory message from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Councils of State and Ministers, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. It was presented by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Also present were SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, and Army Gen Erich Mielke, minister of state security.

Other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and personages from public organizations attended the ceremony. Seated with them on the podium were: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; Army Gen Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the GSFG; Colonel General Nikolay Moiseyev, [rank as received] member of the Military Council and chief of the GSFG Political Directorate; and Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

The congratulatory message from the GDR party and state leadership says: "Red October marked the start of the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Under the leadership of the party of Lenin, the Soviet people erected the socialist society for the first time and accomplished pioneering deeds of great international importance in the process. Soviet power and its heroic Red Army passed the hardest tests in the struggle against counterrevolutionary attacks and imperialist aggressions. As the main force in the anti-Hitler coalition, the USSR played the decisive part in the liberation of the peoples." The 27th CPSU Congress occupied a special place with its far-reaching decisions for the further improvement of socialism in the USSR. The working people of the GDR, who feel very closely bound to the Soviet people, wished great success in their fulfilment.

"We support fully and completely the Soviet Union's inventive foreign policy, which is aimed at safeguarding world peace and averting a nuclear inferno. It is primarily thanks to its unwavering action that a start on real disarmament has come within reach," the message goes on to stress. The GDR will continue to stand up with all its might for the implementation of the comprehensive peace program of the fraternal states, which are united in the Warsaw Pact. The GDR saw an important internationalist task in the constant deepening of its brotherhood-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the defensive alliance. "We would sincerely like to thank you and all members of the GSFG for the significant contribution to the protection of socialism right at the dividing line between the two world systems in Europe."

In an address, Army Gen Belikov described the victory of Red October 70 years ago as an event that had influenced the course of history in this century more deeply than any other. Since then, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party of Lenin, had accomplished great things and had stood up indefatigably for the most important interests of mankind: peace and social progress. The heroic deeds of the people and the Armed Forces of the USSR in the crushing of Hitlerite fascism in the Great Patriotic War were eternally unforgettable. The Soviet soldiers today are fulfilling their duty in protecting socialism and safeguarding peace in this patriotic and internationalist spirit. They are collaborating closely with NVA members in this, he stressed. Army Gen Belikov thanked the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, personally, for the constant attention shown to the GSFG members.

At the end of the festive ceremony, Lenin Pioneers presented greetings and congratulations on the October jubilee to those assembled.

Kurt Nier Continues Visit to Ireland

LD061244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Dublin, 5 Nov (ADN)—GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Brian Lenihan, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Ireland, met for an exchange of views in Dublin today. The two politicians highly assessed the state of relations between the two states highly and discussed steps to shape them further. They welcomed the envisaged signing of a treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles.

They were agreed in stating that this can, however, only be a start on more far-reaching disarmament steps in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons with strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and elimination of chemical weapons. Political will is decisive for positive results. All states, whether large or small, can contribute toward creating favorable conditions for the solution of the issues of security and disarmament.

The interlocutors stressed the need for intensifying the efforts of all participating states to reach a substantive and balanced document at the Vienna CSCE review meeting. Great importance is attached here to reaching an accord on a mandate for the start of negotiations on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe.

Kurt Nier, who is in Dublin for consultations at the invitation of (Padraig Murphy), political director in the Irish Foreign Ministry, was received on the same day by Sean Treacy, president of the Irish parliament for a talk. Dr Gerhard Lindner, GDR ambassador to Ireland, took part in the meetings.

PLO Military Delegation Continues Visit

JN052007 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1819 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] The Palestinian military delegation headed by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and Fatah Central Committee member, continued today its official visit to the GDR which started the day before yesterday.

Today, brother Abu Jihad and his accompanying delegation visited a military base for ground forces, accompanied by the commander of the GDR ground forces General (Shitrishbar). During this visit, the Palestinian military delegation watched a training exercise in which a paratrooper unit and helicopter gunships participated. Brother Abu Jihad and accompanying delegation also inspected the training centers and the technical development center. Afterward, he continued to hold talks on bilateral issues of common interest on various levels.

Brother Abu Jihad's accompanying delegation comprises brother Abu al-Mu'tasim, chief of staff of the Palestinian Liberation Army; and brothers members of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution. They held their first round of talks with the GDR defense minister in the presence of the GDR chief of staff and a number of militry commanders of the friendly GDR.

Our radio correspondent has learned that the talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere in which the spirit of militant solidarity and deep friendship binding the PLO and the GDR prevailed. Our correspondent added that during this round of talks, the situation in the Middle East and the international situation were reviewed. The GDR side reiterated its country's principled stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their inalienable national rights and establish their independent state. The two sides also stressed the need to convene the international conference with full powers under the United Nations' auspices and with the participation of all parties concerned. This includes the PLO, which must participate in such a conference at an equal footing with the other parties in the conference.

The Palestinian side valued the principled and firm stands taken by the friendly GDR in support of the rights and struggle of our people. It also valued the policy being pursued by the GDR toward international detente and nuclear disarmament.

The Palestinian side also held military talks with the GDR. These talks were attended by a number of the deputy defense ministers. Afterward, the two sides laid wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in an official ceremony. The Palestinian military delegation had visited an airbase in the GDR on the afternoon of 3 November. It was received upon arrival there by the deputy commander of the air force and air defense. The delegation also watched an airshow performed by a squadron of the GDR Air Force. The Palestinian military delegation had arrived in Berlin on 3 November at the official invitation of the GDR defense minister. The visit will last for several days. Upon arrival in Berlin, the Palestinian military delegation was accorded an official reception. Comrade defense minister and a number of senior GDR military commanders led those who received the delegation. A GDR military musical band played the national anthems of both Palestine and the GDR. Afterward, brother Abu Jihad reviewed the guards of honor.

The Palestinian delegation led by brother Abu Jihad comprises brigadier General Abu al-Mu'tasim, deputy chief of general staff of the Palestinian Liberation Army; Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, Fakhri Fakhkhurah, and Abu Khalid, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution. Dr 'Isam Kamil, the PLO ambassador in Berlin, and the military attache at the PIO embassy joined the delegation in its talks with the GDR side.

Goetting Visits Linz To Open GDR Week

LD052158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, 5 Nov ADN—The GDR week in Linz was introduced on Thursday with a symbolic act of international understanding and peace: Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, handed Mayor Professor Hugo Schanovsky a "pillar of international friendship." This is a miniature version of the monument that stands in the peace park at Nagasaki and which Erich Honecker gave as a gift to Japan during his visit there in 1981.

During his first meeting with the GDR delegation, Mayor Schanovsky stressed that towns had duties not only in local politics but also in peace policy. Here, Austria had a special mediating role in the dialogue between East and West, Schanovsky said. The GDR week in Linz will be officially opened tomorrow.

Leaders' Public Appearances 29 Oct-4 Nov

AU061447[Editorial Report] East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German from 30 October to 5 November reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended an FDJ rally commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in East Berlin on 31 October: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the Peoples Chamber, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, and Guenter Schabowski (2 November, p 3).

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership addressed party veterans in Halle on 2 November (3 November, p 8).

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a study delegation from the BCP Central Committee headed by Stefan Vuchkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department of Finance, in East Berlin on 29 October (30 October, p 4). Horst Dohlus also conveyed birthday greetings to Lothar Stammnitz, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Dresden Bezirk leadership, in East Berlin on 1 November (2 November, p 2).

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, familiarized himself with the achievements of the Magdeburg data processing center in Magdeburg on 30 October (31 October-1 November, p 2). Werner Eberlein also familiarized himself with the achievements of the Radio and Television Combine in Strassfurt in the Magdeburg Bezirk; date not given (5 November, p 7).

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, visited the 10th Dresden Art Exhibition in Dresden on 2 November (3 November, p 8).

Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, awarded the title "Best Troop Unit" to outstanding troop units of the National People's Army in East Berlin; date not given (30 October, p 4).

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, familiarized himself with the achievements of the Erdmannsdorf Fluid Technology Research Center in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 4 November (5 November, p 7).

Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, attended a meeting of the Presidium of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in East Berlin on 29 October (30 October, p 4).

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended a reception given by Hikmet Ozkan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, in East Berlin on 29 October (30 October, p 5).

Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, thanked construction collectives for their achievements in East Berlin on 30 October (31 October-1 November, p 8).

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, received Jean Fischer, secretary general of the Conference of European Churches, in East Berlin on 29 October (30 October, p 4).

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, addressed the 40th WFTU General Council Conference in Bucharest on 30 October (31 October-1 November, p 6). Harry Tisch and Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, also met with Soviet friends on the sidelines of the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow; date not given (4 November, p 3).

BRIEFS

Soviet Delegation Received

Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday 3 November members of the GDR Peace Council and representatives of the Moscow Committee for the Protection of Peace met in Berlin. Vadim Bushinskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, expressed his joy at the opportunity to celebrate the 70th anniversary of Great October together with friends in the GDR capital. [Summary] *[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 87 p 2 AU]*

Nicaraguan Protocol

The GDR has promised Nicaragua varied economic, scientific and technical support for next year. This emerges from a protocol which was signed at the end of a session of the joint government commission in Managua, according to which the GDR will purchase typical goods from Nicaragua in 1988. The commission analyzed the state of cooperation arrangements and thus found possibilities for their further expansion. [Text] *[East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Nov 87 LD]*

Slovak Minister Received

Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday 3 November Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee,

received Dr Eva Toekoelyova, minister of health of the Slovak Socialist Republic, who is on an unofficial visit to the GDR. Werner Krolikowski reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, among others, in the field of health. Both politicians paid tribute to the high level of bilateral relations and manifold cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR, also in medical science, which they want to consistently continue. Eva Toekoelyova reported on recent developments in the field of health and medical science in the CSSR. [Summary] *[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 87 p 2 AU]*

Ship Building Conference

Rostock (ND)—A 2-day international conference opened on Wednesday 4 November at the Warnemuende/Wustrow Engineering College for Navigation in Rostov, dealing with automation in ship building. Among the 250 guests are participants from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, the FRG, West Berlin, Norway, and Egypt. [Summary] *[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 87 p 7 AU]*

Flights to Singapore

Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday evening,4 November, the first flight in the regular Berlin-Singapore-Berlin service was concluded. INTERFLUG will fly to Singapore on Mondays and back to Berlin on Wednesdays, with a stopover in Dubai. The new line is the longest INTERFLUG route. [Summary] *[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 87 p 7 AU]*

PRC Judicial Group Leaves After Visit

LD051252 Budapest MTI in English 1151 GMT 5 Nov 87

[text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)—Headed by Zhu Mingshan, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, a judicial delegation paid a visit to Hungary from October 29 to November 5 on the invitation of Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court. Talks were held on timely legal policy issues, tasks faced by justice administration authorities and the work of supreme courts. The delegation met Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, and held talks with chief public prosecutor Dr Karoly Szijarto and Dr Gyula Borics, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Justice. They visited Hajdu-Bihar County, where they were informed on the work of county courts. The talks were attended by Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary. On Thursday the delegation left Budapest.

Officials Discuss Support to Enterprises

LD061026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] In Hungary, the state budget annually gives 150 billion forints to help enterprises operating at a loss. Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz, has told enterprise leaders that such support must be significantly reduced next year, and the government will take decisive measures on this. In contrast, Tamas Beck, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said in his written report that without individual support enterprise problems will be difficult to handle. According to a recent survey, one third of enterprises next year will have to enter greater or smaller losses, in the wake of which tensions can be expected.

At the meeting, Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy, acknowledged that in many respects enterprises will operate in more difficult circumstances in 1988, but he said that because of the economic difficulties, tightening up is necessary for a time. It was also said that next year around 70 percent of enterprise profit will be taken, instead of the earlier 90 percent.

Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, examined the problems from a union point of view, and warned that the greater burdens placed on the population must not exceed the limits of what is bearable. The trade unions should and do support the introduction of stricter wage regulations, for this at least guarantees a wage increase of a few percent.

Official Comments on Chemical Industry

AU051728 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 4 Nov 1987 p 4

[Report by Tibor Flanek: "Structural Reorganization in the Chemical Industry—First in Hard Currency Exports—Knowhow in Millions of Dollars—More Valuable When Processed—Press Conference at the Ministry of Industry"]

[Excerpts] On 3 November Istvan Kortvelyes, deputy minister of industry, held a press conference on the tasks of the chemical industry that result from the implementation of the industry's structural reorganization program, which is a supplement to the government's work program. In his introductory remarks, he stated that because of its huge weight in the people's economy, the chemical industry plays a very important role in the modernization of the economic structure. He said that the production of this branch, accounted in unchanged prices, rose by more than 6 percent during the first three quarters of the current year. The achieving of the chemical industry do not result decisively from price increases. This is also supported by the fact that the price increases of chemical products since 1980 make up only about one half of the average industrial price increases.

The deputy minister stressed the export performance of the chemical industry and said that during the first 9 months of the current year, the chemical industry was the largest Hungarian branch that exported to hard currency markets, exceeding the exports of both the machine and foodstuffs industries. This year's chemical industry exports in hard currency are expected to exceed last year's exports by $100 million, which is equivalent to an increase of 16 percent. [passage omitted]

The change in the structure of the exports and the increasing proportion of products that are processed on a higher level and which require more know-how, are becoming increasingly decisive factors in obtaining surplus revenues. The $10 million revenues of the pharmaceutical industry collected only from their intellectual products like licensing, know-how, and royalties, serve as a convincing example of the extent to which more advanced knowledge is appreciated on the world market. The revenues of Hungarian know-how in the mineral oil chemical industry—obtained from managing enterprises in oil-producing countries—reached about $20 million. [passage omitted]

The deputy minister said that many people question the developments that have been carried out in the mineral oil chemical industry; these developments, however, enabled the mass production of the three basic synthetics: PVC, polyethylene, and polipropylene. [passage omitted]

By 1990, per capita production of synthetic materials in Hungary will reach 60 kg; this figure will also express the domestic production of polyurethane, a newer synthetic material that is presently imported at the rate of several tens of millions of dollars. [passage omitted]

Instead of the annual 130,000 tonnes of ethylene exported until 1986, almost the same quantity of linear polyethylene was sold on hard currency markets and the revenues were more than doubled; this had a great role in the export performance of the chemical industry this year. It will be expedient to continue the structural reorganization in this direction in the future. In addition, the chemical industry pays great attention to theimplementation of ecological considerations. The lead content of domestic gasoline has been reduced from 0.6 grams per liter to 0.4 grams per liter, and at

the beginning of 1989, it will be further reduced to the level of 0.15 grams per liter, a level that satisfies European regulations, too. The manufacture of sulfuric acid in a plant of the Budapest Chemical Enterprises will be stopped, and transferred to a more modern plant of the Tisza Chemical Enterprises, because of environmental protection considerations.

Curbing unprofitable activities is also an important goal of the structural reorganization. The only unprofitable enterprise of the chemical industry is the Peti Nitrogen Enterprises, which so far has received large amounts of government subsidies. Next year these subsidies will be reduced by half, and by 1990 it will be discontinued altogether. [passage omitted]

Walesa Warned Over Solidarity Activities

AU061242 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 (AFP)—Lech Walesa was interviewed by police for an hour in his home city Gdansk on Friday for having witnessed the October 25 founding of the National Executive Committee (KKW) of the banned trade union Solidarity, he told *Agence France-Presse* by phone.

Mr. Walesa said Mieczyslaw Gromadzki, a senior police official, told him the KKW was an "illegal organisation" and that he risked three months' jail or a 50,000 zloty (165 dollar) fine if he was involved.

He said he had refused to answer questions about the KKW, merely handing over a photocopy of a declaration that the KKW had been set up, and that he had told Mr. Gromadzki he would "unstintingly continue my fight for the re-establishment of trades unions in Poland."

The eight members of the KKW were called in for questioning Friday in their home towns. One, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, from Wroclaw in the south-west of the country, refused to attend, his wife Krystyna said.

The KKW was created on October 25 to replace the old Provisional Council and clandestine executive (TKK) of the banned union.

Opposition Group Launched in Gdansk

AU051809 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 5 (AFP)—Sixteen opposition intellectuals and former members of the banned trade union Solidarity have formed a "political club" in Gdansk aimed at fighting for pluralism in Poland, independent sources there said.

In a statement acquired by *Agence France-Presse* here Thursday, the group said it would push for "the right of (Polish) society to take a real part in managing public affairs."

Signatories welcomed the "relatively wide tolerance" which they said had now been given to Polish opposition and called on the authorities to "recognise" that opposition and allow for the creation of legal institutions.

They said the communist ideology "had failed" and blamed it for the "political, moral and economic crisis" which had led to "apathy and disbelief" among a "large majority" of Polish people.

It was important to "work towards reforming the (Polish communist) state and not see it as an enemy," they added.

They said only a return to "political pluralism" could help stimulate and mobilise the energy needed to resolve the crisis from within.

The club is named after Polish writer Lech Badkowski, who was the first Solidarity spokesman during the strikes in 1980 and who has since died.

Founder members include the former head of the banned Polish youth movement Mloda Polska, Aleksander Hall, and lawyer Jacek Taylor who has fought several union cases. On Tuesday the group demanded official recognition by the Gdansk authorities.

Publication of Gorbachev's Book Planned

LD051831 Warsaw PAP in English 1644 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5—CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's book entitled "*Perestroyka [Restructuring] and New Thinking—For Our Country and the Whole World*", which was published simultaneously in the Soviet Union and the United States, will also be published in Poland.

The book will be published by the state publishing house IW. Editorial work on Gorbachev's book is under way.

SFRY's General Markovic Ends Visit

LD061157 Warsaw PAP in English 0047 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5—Chief of General Staff of Yugoslav armed forces Gen. Stevan Mirkovic today ended his visit to Poland paid at the invitation from Vice-minister of National Defense, Chief of General Staff of Polish People's Army Gen. Jozef Uzycki.

General Mirkovic was received here today by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Minister of National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki. During his visit to Poland, the Yugoslav guest got acquainted with combat alertness of the Polish Army and soldiers training at the naval college in Gdynia.

Hungary's 'Pragmatic' Socialism Viewed

AU051231 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 18 Oct 87 pp 1, 9

[Piotr Olejnik article: "Will This Also Be Our Lot?—The Hungarian Cut"]

[Excerpts] We could define this cut by quoting this statement:"During its session on 16-19 September 1987 the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic examined and adopted the government program for economic stabilization up to 1990, and the related law on the new taxation system." [passage omitted]

People knew for quite a time that the September session of the National Assembly would be a historic event. The economic results of the eighties lagged considerably behind the planned directives and the national income continued to increase by about 1 percent a year, which

was a miserable and socially most negligible rate. The necessary price hikes made it impossible for the people, especially the regular and disabled pensioners and large families, to maintain their living standards. Foreign trade tasks could not be accomplished, especially in 1986, and this boosted Hungary's debts to $9.3 billion, which earned it the first place in the socialist community in terms of per capita indebtedness. Everyone agreed that this state of affairs could not continue.

Last mid-July I was in Budapest and was able to talk with economists, representatives of the economic authorities and trade unions, journalists, and Hungarian friends. All of them agreed that the situation was difficult and that it called for radical measures aimed at real improvements and at inspiring people with hope and motivating them to work better and more productively. Otherwise Hungary would sink into stagnation and into an even more acute crisis, and this would result in the weakening of the political consensus that was achieved with such difficulties as the aftermath of the tragic events in October and November 1956. This would be a bad prospect for the Hungarians, for their socialist friends, and for all Europe.

I learned all this last July, but already in November 1986 the MSZMP Central Committee plenum discussed these issues and sharply criticized the system of economic planning and management, saying that "it failed to properly guarantee internal and external economic balance and to indicate the necessary sources of invigoration." The following plenum—the one of last April—took another stride forward and stressed that it was necessary to draw up "an extensive program of socioeconomic development and of draft changes in the taxation and pension system." This program would be subjected to comprehensive public discussions.

To be sure, these discussions began early enough, and economic experts drew up a kind of report that accused the system in force of excessive inflexibility, red tape, and inertia and appraised the 1986-90 plan as unrealistic and as being instrumental in consolidating ineffective economic structures. These experts demanded that the performance of the economy should be based on the market forces to a greater extent, that monetary resources should be used to adjust the economy, that inefficient enterprises should be eliminated, and that temporary unemployment should be allowed. [passage omitted]

The September session of the Hungarian National Assembly tackled in the political and ideological areas a number of issues that represent a revaluation of certain schemes connected with the functioning of the socialist system. Deputy Zoltan Kiraly's statement in this context is perhaps not so important, but is certainly worth noting. He said: "Reforming the system of political institutions is a must before we will be able to accomplish our difficult plans. In practice, unfortunately, we still continue to encounter conservative features and attitudes, a danger which may even halt the reform in the next few years. That conflicting views exist is no problem. What is a misfortune is to prevent them from clashing openly so that correct arguments are not victorious [nie zwyciezaja] in discussions." [sentence as published]

The statements made by such an important political personality and leader as Janos Kadar are much more significant. Here are some excerpts from his speech to the parliament: "From the very beginning of the process of socialist construction it was an error to claim—even before the suitable material base was created—achievements such as universal education free of charge, free medical care for everyone, and a whole series of other social privileges, which could never be fully realized.

"If we want to ensure an enduring future for socialism, we must build better economic foundations. This is what history teaches us. Together with us, the entire socialist world continues to search after ways of accomplishing this task. Some countries are doing this resolutely and speedily, and some are perhaps not so fast.

"Small-scale private industries, handicrafts, and private trade have the right to exist in the socialist system and in its historical prospects. The performance of various joint economic companies is also beneficial.

"In connection with the issue of the political structure the MSZMP Central Committee has decided to analyze the party's leading role. The additional reason for the importance of this analysis is that the methods of implementing this role continue to influence and will influence the performance of all state, social, and economic organizations."

As we can see, the economic discussions of the government program for stabilization continue to refer not only to temporary unemployment and to regrouping manpower, but also to other fundamental issues such as the party's role, intraparty democracy (these two issues continue to be analyzed by eight working groups especially set up for this purpose), the material base of socialism, the range of social benefits this base can afford to provide for the people, and the role of the private sector and foreign capital in the development of the economy. Life itself has placed before socialism a number of fundamental issues that at one time were regarded as settled. Let us cite Sandor Gaspar:

"Life has not confirmed some of the ideas we conjured up in the past about the potentials of socialism. In a word, we have entertained illusions as to the potentials of socialist society. These illusions made us think that the possession of power is enough to achieve whatever we decided to achieve. We ascribed to our society, which was a temporary society from the viewpoint of history, the qualities it did not have. We regarded that society as socialist, but in the end we had to abandon this illusion and to return to reality."

Once again the old truth has reaffirmed itself that continual change is the only permanent feature of mankind's history.

In the headline of this article I posed the question whether the Hungarian lot will also be our lot. What can be seen of the direction of the evolution of our internal, economic, and political conditions makes it possible to advance the thesis that we are in a similar boat. Naturally, the point is not specific solutions, but the spirit and direction of our changes. In this context the theoreticians of the development of socialism are facing an enormous task of comprehensively analyzing the present phenomena, which are harbingers of the decisive victory of pragmatism over ideological schemes.

Democratic Party Plenum Discusses Reforms
LD052209 Warsaw PAP in English 1903 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 5—The 13th plenum of the Democratic Party CC held debates today to discuss the participation of the party in putting into effect the democratic reforms in political and socio-economic life.

The DP CC Chairman, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak presented a report which opened an hours-long discussion. The report underlined that the diversity and multi-sector character of the Polish economy is a positive factor which requires expansion and consolidation.

Small enterprises: State-run, cooperative and private alike, are equally socialist if they bring in economic results of benefit to society. If we assume that a socialist enterpise can develop on equal rights in all three forms of ownership then the programmatic postulate of the Democratic Party to secure the lasting character of the cooperative sector and the non-agricultural private economy within the economic system of the state through an entry in the constitution remains correct.

The participants of the meeting spoke about the tasks of the party on the eve of the announced referendum stressing the importance of presenting society with all the arguments in favour of the proposed changes, taking into account the social benefits derived from them and revealing the obstacles and costs which everyone will have to experience to accomplish the planned targets.

The participants issue a message to Mikhail Gorbachev with cordial greetings and congratulations for CPSU members and all the citizens of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

CC Daily Comments on Workplace, Reform
AU051611 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Nov 87 p 1

[TRYBUNA LUDU commentary: "Hand in Hand"]

[Text] Discussions on the government reform program are still being held in workplaces. Today, following the national conference of self-management activists, at which work force representatives expressed various and thus controversial opinions and views, and at which government representatives provided a full explanation of the principles and philosophy behind the changes awaiting us, these workplace discussions have assumed a more substantive character.

There is no doubt that these discussions are not easy, because work forces have to be told clearly what the price of independence is. On the one hand, independence means the possibility of deciding about enterprise matters to a degree that has not been practiced thus far. On the other hand, however, it means shouldering full responsibility for the consequences of a course of action that has been assumed; consequences that will not be alleviated by fairy godmothers in the ministries.

The burden of responsibility for the future of a firm and its employees will be borne in its entirety by an enterprise's management. Thus, the role played by directors and self-management bodies will increase immeasurably. However, party organizations cannot be left out of the picture with respect to responsibility. We believe that this time of reassessing approaches to management problems and solving the thousands of problems that arise in the reality of the workplace will require party organizations to look at tasks and opportunities in a new way.

In considering the views expressed at the conference, it was worth drawing attention to the statements made by Jan Zelek and Waldemar Kedra, because what they said hit the nail on the head with regard to mutually related ties and conditions. At least half, if not more, of self-management activists have party cards. This is why enterprise goals and interests should accord with the principles of party policy. But as Comrade Zelek said, a party card by itself is not always enough. It is a question of being able to establish appropriate ties between party and social organizations in a given enterprise. Mutual support for activities and a common belief in innovation, which does not, after all, take place smoothly and without conflicts, must become something that is practised universally.

Many of them—Comrade Kedra spoke about this—often give preference to temporary solutions that superficially make life easier for work forces over the principle of economic efficiency. This is a short-sighted policy that we cannot afford to pursue today. Thus, we must also view our place in the work force community from this angle.

It was the party that provided the inspiration for the Polish reform. And if the beginning of the road proves to be difficult, then the workplace party organization must assume responsibility for surmounting difficulties together with the workplace self-management body. They must be on the side of those who are beginning to change what is outdated, ineffective, and hampers development for the sake of the future.

Local Officials Meet on Economic Issues

LD052356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] A meeting of first secretaries of works committees from 208 of the largest enterprises has taken place at the party Central Committee. The meeting also was attended by secretaries of the voivodship committees for economic and agricultural affairs.

Discusion centered on economic matters, especially the reform. Marian Wozniak, Zbigniew Michalek, and Kazimierz Cypryniak also took part in the conference.

Two Pacifists Placed in 'Preventive Custody'

AU061042 Paris AFP in English 0351 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 (AFP)—Polish police on Wednesday arrested two conscientious objectors belonging to the pacifist movement Freedom and Peace (WiP), independent sources said here.

The men, Wojciech Niksinski and Wieslaw Soliwocki, both 23 and from Przasznysz, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Warsaw, had asked to do their national service in the civilian sector and were turned down, WiP founder Jacek Czaputowicz told *Agence France-Presse.*

They were placed in preventive custody for three months, Mr. Czaptutowicz said. He said that several recent instances of arrests and trials of conscientious objectors showed that the Polish authorities had "decided to crack down".

Four conscientious objectors have been placed in preventive custody and two others given heavy fines since the beginning of November. Another is awaiting trial. All had asked to be allowed to serve in the civilian sector.

Szalajda Visits Gdansk Ship Repair Yard

LD060044 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5—Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda arrived today in Poland's largest repair shipyard in Gdansk for a working visit. He made a tour of the bulk-carriers repair department and of a new dock constructed in the Bremerhaven shipyard (FRG) with the deadweight capacity of 33 thousand tonnes, in which 18 Polish and foreign vessels have already undergone major overhauls and repairs since the day it started operation on January 30 this year.

The deputy prime minister highly assessed hitherto production and service achievements of the shipyard crew. He said, inter alia, that one of the barriers inhibiting the development of shipyards and other plants would be lifted effective the new year's day: namely the 12-per-cent threshold of wages increase.

New Airport State Enterprise Created

LD051811 Warsaw PAP in English 1557 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 5—High hopes are tied to the "Airports" state enterprise which was founded in place of the hitherto General Office of Aviation and Airports under the Sejm (parliament) law passed recently.

The general office was a budget unit, something which "tied the hands" of its management in decision making. The new enterprise, called in short "PPL," has much greater freedom of action, including the sphere of finances, as one falling under the law on state enterprises. It has been empowered to make money on its own, including hard currency needed to maintain air transportation base.

First of all there is need to speed up the modernization of air control equipment. The point is to enable airplanes to land in much more difficult weather conditions than has been the case so far. Airports need to be expanded, especially the one in Okecie, Warsaw.

The range of the enterprise's activities [words indistinct] the construction and exploitation of airports and air terminals but the rendering of services to air carriers. This will require considerable outlays but will also give opportunities to turn a profit. Money can also be made by leasing space at airports to be used as stores, cafeterias and the like.

Export Development Bank Expert Interviewed

AU051610 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Nov 87 p 9

[Interview with Stanislaw Pacuk, deputy president of the Export Development Bank, by Grzegorz Zalewski: "New Functions and Tasks"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Zalewski] What is the Exports Development Bank S.A. [Polish abbreviation "S.A." means "joint-stock company"] involved with? What functions does it perform in our economic system?

[Pacuk] The Export Development Bank S.A. was created on the basis of the appropriate Council of Ministers resolution. The founding document was signed by the founders on 11 December 1986. The bank commenced its activity on 1 January 1987. It is active in Poland and in foreign countries. It is a convertible currency bank.

It was created as an independent banking institution with the specific and unique task of financing the development of exports. Another of its tasks is to accumulate zloty and foreign currency reserves in order to provide loans and other financial aid to units of the state economy for undertakings designed to increase the influx of foreign currency or improve exports of goods and services.

On the domestic level, the bank operates auxiliary accounts for state economic units, issues them loans, makes investments on behalf of state economic units and other banks, administers funds according to instructions from the minister of foreign economic cooperation and other state bodies, and acquires and disposes of bonds and company shares. It also pursues an energetic policy of acquiring financial reserves, including foreign credits. It grants zloty and convertible currency loans for the sole purpose of pro-export undertakings by state economic units that possess a good credit rating. It opens and operates foreign currency accounts based on assets, as well as other accounts belonging to economic units that are entitled to hold convertible currency.

On a foreign level, the bank acquires loans, accepts deposits, issues bank guarantees, and conducts the bookkeeping involved with its own undertakings. All banking operations concerning imports and exports of goods and services for convertible currency are conducted on the basis of open accounts.

In addition, the bank organizes and conducts currency tenders, by means of which foreign currency is transferred between state economic units. This has given those units that do not export to the second area of payments access to foreign currency. [passage omitted]

[Zalewski] A bank involves capital, turnover, loans. Where does the capital come from? Who receives the loans?

[Pacuk] The bank's capital amounts to over Z7 billion, including Z5 billion in the form of stocks. These stocks stem from payments by founders and other shareholders, in exchange for which they received shares. In order to issue convertible currency loans, the bank may purchase, for zlotys, specific sums of foreign currency out of the state's balance of payments. Investments by state economic units and credits from foreign countries are another source of the foreign currency loans issued by the bank. So far, the bank has issued 24 loans worth a total of $14 million, and 5 loans worth a total of about Z3 billion. Another 20 applications for loans are still awaiting consideration.

[Zalewski] Let us assume an entrepreneur has the brilliant idea of exporting satellite antennas manufactured in Szczecin, for example. So he can expect—well, what can he expect?

[Pacuk] In accordance with its statute, the bank issues zloty and foreign currency loans only to state economic units. However, the scope of our work will expand as the necessary technical and organizational conditions arise. But first, the statute will have to be altered during an annual general meeting of shareholders. For the time being, entrepreneurs are served by another foreign currency bank. [passage omitted]

[Zalewski] Has the bank established contact with other banks, and if so, what kind of contacts? What is to be expected as a result of them?

[Pacuk] The Bank's representatives have paid visits to over 70 foreign banks, presenting the scope of our activity and investigating the possibilities of cooperation. Representatives from many Western banks and firms have been received in Warsaw, including the World Bank, IMF, and Rockefeller Foundation. As a result of these talks, cooperation has been established in conducting the banking operations necessitated by the export and import activity financed by the bank, and limits to the foreign currency operations on the European market have been set. It has also become possible to acquire deposits from foreign banks, as well as credits for pro-export investments. The creation of joint ventures in Poland has caused a great deal of interest among foreign banks, and tangible effects can be expected soon.

[Zalewski] Is the bank's work bringing the zloty closer to becoming a convertible currency?

[Pacuk] To a certain extent, yes. Foreign currency tenders are a small step toward convertibility. However, this process is going to be exceptionally hard, and will require much activity within the framework of the economic reform.

Leaders' Public Appearances 28 Oct-3 Nov

AU061057[Editorial Report] Warsaw *Trybuna Ludu* in Polish monitored from 29 October through 3 November and Warsaw *Rzeczpospolita* in Polish monitored on 4 November report the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page in parentheses):

Premier Zbigniew Messner received Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish Ambassador to Yugoslavia on 31 October (2 Nov p 2).

Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski presented Lancut officials with state decorations on 28 October (29 Oct p 2); on 29 October he received PDRY Ambassador 'Ali Ismail Saif and Niger Ambassador Moloul Al Houseini, who presented their credentials, and members of the trade union of cultural and artistic workers (30 Oct p 2); on 30 October he received Swedish Ambassador Oerjan Berner and FRG Ambassador Franz Pfeffer, who are leaving Poland (30 Oct-1 Nov p 2); on 30 October he handed over appointment certificates to new professors (31 Oct-1 Nov p 4).

Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received a DPRK youth delegation on 29 October (30 Oct p 2).

Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski met with Professor Czeslaw Kupisiewicz, chairman of the Committee of Experts in National Education on 29 October (30 Oct p 2).

Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak attended the 3 November training session of PZPR lecturers on the economic reform and the coming referendum (4 Nov p 2).

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on 30 October received FRG Ambassador Franz Pfeffer, who is leaving Poland (31 Oct-1 Nov p 2).

Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, attended the 29 October Warsaw session of the National Council of the State Farm Union (30 Oct p 2).

Politburo Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak met with L. Ballai of the Hungarian Central People's Control Commission on 29 October (30 Oct p 2).

Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski received Sir Patrick Wright, under secretary of state in the British Foreign Office on 28 October (29 Oct p 6).

DPRK Envoy Press Conference on Olympics

AU061122 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] The DPRK ambassador in Bucharest, Cho Yong-kuk, on 3 November organized a press conference at the embassy in connection with the 24th Summer Olympic Games scheduled for 1988.

The conference was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by editors of the central press, of the Romanian press agency—AGERPRES—and of the radio and television stations.

Dascalescu Congratulates Syrian Premier

AU061120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Nov 87 p 4

["Telegram"]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mahmud al-Zu'bi, on his appointment to that position. The cable conveys warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and complete success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to him. It also expresses the conviction that, on the basis of summit understandings, the Romanian and Syrian Governments will continue their joint efforts to expand and intensify relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Syria in the mutual interest of the two peoples and to the benefit of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

Talks on Rescheduling Debt Held in New York

AU051732 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] New York, 1 November (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government delegation, led by Dr Slobodan Stanojevic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, had preliminary contacts with the international coordinating committee of representatives of commercial creditor banks, concerning the discussion on the Yugoslav medium and long-term debt.

The Yugoslav delegation briefed the international coordinating committee on its long-term rescheduling plan. It was accepted as reasonable.

The delegation proposed among other things the rescheduling of the total debt, which has already been refinanced for the period 1983-88, the continued refinancing of the bulk of repayments on loans raised before 17 January 1983, and which must be paid in 1989 and 1990, and new loans or alternatively a reduction of a part of interest payable using new arrangements for the 1988-90 period.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Pays Visit

Meets With Mojsov

LD052038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Thorvald Stoltenberg, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, who is in Yugoslavia on an official visit.

In the course of talks held in a friendly atmosphere, bilateral cooperation between the two countries, developments in the Near East and relations between the developed and developing countries were given prominence.

It was judged that relations between Yugoslavia and Norway and economic cooperation in particular had, in recent years, been in ascendancy with good prospects for their further and even faster progress especially in the shipbuilding industry. A favorable basis for such a development has been provided by the traditional friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Norway that came to prominence during World War II.

Views were also exchanged about the future developments in the Near and Middle East in light of the latest initiatives to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in the area.

The need was also stressed for greater efforts on the part of developed countries in overcoming very serious economic and other problems affecting the developing countries and in stimulating their faster development, as it is also in the interest of the more developed part of the world.

The talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tore Boegh, Norwegian ambassador in Belgrade.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD052120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—A very high level of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Norway has in recent years been enriched by concrete content, especially on the economic plan, stressed today Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his guest, Torvald Stoltenberg, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

In this first round of talks, bilateral issues were emphasized, although some of them, together with the exchange of views on topical international questions, will be on the agenda again, during a second meeting scheduled for today.

Proceeding from the statement that friendship and contacts between the two countries and their peoples have been continually and thoroughly consolidated ever since World War II, Dizdarevic and Stoltenberg stressed that mutual cooperation in all spheres continued to expand. They also pointed out that relations between Yugoslavia and Norway were such that they could easily be given an example of cooperation that should be nurtured in overall international relations.

In economic relations, particular stress is placed on the fact that Norway has recently commissioned 15 ships from Yugoslavia, to the value of $250 million. Thus Norway became the largest buyer for Yugoslav shipbuilders while Yugoslavia, owing to commissions from Norway, became the largest ship exporters in Europe. It is important to add here that within this framework higher forms of cooperation are also developing, such as technical cooperation and free commodities' exchange, which in the first 9 months of this year amounted to $42 million and has increased compared to the same period last year when the value of exchanged goods was below $27 million. This year Yugoslav exports recorded a surplus of over $17 million.

Dizdarevic and Stoltenberg also discussed the development of cooperation in tourism, within the framework of which Norwegian agencies envisage a steady increase in the number of tourists from this country who will visit Yugoslavia. There were just under 40,000 tourists this year.

Dizdarevic expressed the interest and readiness of Yugoslav economy to take part in the Eureka project through Norwegian firms already involved in it.

As representative of a member country of EFTA, the Norwegian minister expressed his view on cooperation between EFTA and Yugoslavia. He immediately stressed that Norway contributed to this cooperation and wished to help the realization and expansion of contents concerning relations between EFTA and Yugoslavia. He said that Yugoslavia's economic difficulties were yet another reason to encourage such cooperation. Yugoslavia has put forward its proposals for this cooperation at the recent meeting with EFTA at a ministerial level.

The two countries' foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation in culture has been developing successfully, helped by the considerable contribution of various activities of Yugoslav-Norwegian friendship associations.

As learned from Yugoslav diplomatic circles, Dizdarevic and his esteemed guest had talks in the atmosphere of "exceptional cordiality, friendship and frankness." The talks opened by recalling the time from 1961 to 1964 when Minister Stoltenberg was the first secretary of the Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade, where one of his children was born and where he and his family learnt Serbo-Croatian. To this day, the Norwegian minister reads leading Yugoslav papers almost every day.

Further on Talks With Dizdarevic

LD052154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—The second round of the exchange of views between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Torvald Stoltenberg, Norwegian minister of Foreign Affairs, opened in Belgrade this evening with a discussion on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and EFTA member countries. Norway reaffirmed its stand to support and contribute in the future to efforts to expand relations between Yugoslavia and this economic group.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs expressed Yugoslavia's interest in enhancing relations with the EFTA and other economic communities in Europe. Raif Dizdarevic recalled that last year the Yugoslav deficit in commodity exchanges with the EFTA member countries reached nearly $400 million. He added that for this reason there is a need to expand exports of Yugoslav products to these markets. In this context, he gave as examples Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, and other countries.

The Norwegian foreign minister put forth reasons why Norway is unable to accept more than the 8,000 foreigners who arrived in 1987 seeking employment and an opportunity to settle there. There are about 900 people of mainly Albanian nationality among them. He stressed that when it comes to Yugoslav citizens, it is a matter of economic motives for emigration. A number of foreigners, some of them from Yugoslavia, tried to obtain a residence and work permit in Norway, however, by asking for political asylum. The Norwegian Government decided to return the majority of these foreigners to their native countries.

Raif Dizdarevic pointed out that Yugoslavia appreciated and positively assessed such an attitude by the Norwegian Goverment, stressing that Yugoslavia was an open country and that every citizen has the right to travel freely to and from the country.

Within the framework of examining international issues, the two sides analyzed in detail East-West relations and their prospects. Stress was laid on the vital need for all the countries to become actively involved so that the process of detente and negotiations on disarmament could become a permanent one, but also yield results as soon as possible.

The two ministers also examined Europe's place and role in these processes. They drew attention to the importance of overall European cooperation and to the vital need for a successful outcome of the Vienna CSCE meeting.

Raif Dizdarevic briefed Stoltenberg on the cooperation of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries with all the other Mediterranean countries of Europe and with the European Community, as well as Balkan multilateral cooperation and the initiative for a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers.

Stoltenberg spoke about cooperation among Nordic states, including problems of this region's security.

There was also a discussion on economic and technological development in the world and the impact such processes could have on Europe.

The talks also included nonaligned policy and the activity of this movement.

The two ministers noted that, while appreciating the differences that naturally result from the different international positions of Yugoslavia and Norway, the two countries had similar or identical views on numerous questions concerning international relations.

Minister Stoltenberg invited the federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit Norway. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BCP's Kubadinski Pays Official Visit

Meets With Gacic

AU051342 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade—Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is paying a visit to our country. They positively assessed the hitherto cooperation of the LCY and the BCP and exchanged views about the activity of the two parties on the internal plane.

Further on Meeting With Gacic

LD051634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Sevice in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—LCY Central Committee Presidium member Radisa Gacic today received member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, Pencho Kubadinski, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

At a discussion also attended by LCY Central Committee Presidium Executive Secretary Stanislav Stojanovic, cooperation between the LCY and the BCP was highly assessed.

Gacic and Kubadinski exchanged opinions on the activities of the two parties in internal matters.

BTA Reports on Visit

AU052032 Sofia BTA in English 1927 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (BTA correspondent)—The delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by its chairman, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, continue their visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation visited the town of Budva in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro where they had talks at the Communal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY). The Bulgarian guests were familiarized with the socioeconomic development of that part of the country and with the tasks facing the SAWPY communal organisation.

Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski conferred with Mr Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). In a friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other on the tasks which the BCP and the LCY carry out at this stage and expressed readiness for wider cooperation.

Today the delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front visited the Memorial Center and paid a floral tribute to the grave of Josip Broz Tito.

Ckrebic Receives Austria's Fischer

LD061315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks with Dr Heinz Fischer, Austrian Socialist Party vice chairman, who as president of the Austrian state committee for observing the bicentennial of the birth of Vuk Karadzic is attending the concluding functions of the celebrations of this important anniversary.

During a lengthy friendly conversation, information was exchanged on the socioeconomic and political developments in Yugoslavia and Austria, the activity of the Austrian Socialist Party and the LCY in the internal and international arenas, and topical problems of international political and economic relations. They agreed that such meetings and talks, which are part and parcel of the continuity of political dialogue of high-ranking Austrian Socialist Party and LCY leaders, represent a contribution to the enrichment and promotion of friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries.

Krekic Continues Economic Talks in Iraq

LD060051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Baghdad, November 5 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Iraqi economic relations are developing successfully, Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic and Deputy Iraqi Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan said in Baghdad today.

The Yugoslav trade secretary also met today with Iraqi Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih and Oil Minister Isam 'Abn al-Rahim al-Shalabi. The talks focused on the two countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation and payment problems, that is, deliveries of Iraqi oil to Yugoslavia.

Krekic and President of the Yugoslav Energy Committee Milenko Sarac today visited the Baghdad International Trade Fair at which a day of Yugoslavia was held. Exhibiting at the fair are 1400 firms from 56 countries including 34 Yugoslav firms.

FRG Law Contains 'Unacceptable Provisions'

LD051725 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1528 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia has noted certain unacceptable provisions in the proposed changes in the law on foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany. The respective provisions are unacceptable above all from the standpoint of human rights, as defined within the CSCE process and in other international documents. We expect that the new law on foreigners will not adversely affect the Yugoslav workers

and members of their families in that country, as we have been assured by the Federal Republic side that it will not, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksander Stanic stated today.

A total of around 600,000 Yugoslav workers and members of their families presently live in the Federal Republic of Germany.

FRG Party Discusses Increase in Cooperation

LD052219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn, November 5 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDP) will promote their mutual cooperation. The West German Social-Democrats, for their [word indistinct], will lend even stronger support to Yugoslavia in the development of its relations with the European community, as agreed today in the talks between LCY Central Committee member Vasil Tupurkovski and leading SDP representatives. The LCY official yesterday arrived on a three-day visit to Bonn, at the invitation of the SDP.

The Yugoslav Economic Stabilization Policy, new anti-inflationary measures, proposals for a long-term regulation of foreign debt payments and impending constitutional changes were among the main topics with which Tupurkovski acquainted his hosts.

Tupurkovski and SPD Presidency member Hans Koschnick established that the two parties share very close views on ways how to solve the problem of developing countries' heavy foreign indebtedness. Both parties maintain that the developing countries' principal and interest payments should not exceed one-fifth of their hard currency earnings.

Tupurkovski met also with Wolfgang Roth, SDP Presidency member in charge of economic matters. The two officials assessed that European countries should take independent initiatives for solving the international economic crisis and especially the debt problem.

Roth stated the opinion that European banks should assume the leading role in the solution of the debt crisis. He warned that the latest disruptions on world stock markets were far more dangerous than claimed by Western governments and said that urgent measures were needed to prevent a collapse of the international monetary and financial system.

Explanation Requested on 'Barbarians' Remark

LD051539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 5 (TANJUG)—Commenting on a recent statement by the Belgian Minister of the Interior saying that "Yugoslavs are barbarians threatening Belgium," Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said at today's press conference that the statement has perplexed the Yugoslav government, adding that Yugoslavia has requested Belgium's official explanation.

In an attempt to explain his statement later, the Belgian minister has denied his own words, said Stanic.

Further on Romanian Overuse of Danube

AU052027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] A question about Romanian violation of the agreement on the use of the Danube water was asked in the Assembly of Serbia. Delegates were briefed on the measures that were taken to stop the excessive use of the Iron Gate hydroelectric power station storage lake, as the Romanians did in the last month. Djordje Vlajic reports from the Assembly of Serbia:

All channels of business and diplomatic contacts were used, ranging from the duty controllers at the power station who are over the managers at the power station, up to the president of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Commission for the Use of the Iron Gate and direct representation by the federal secretary for foreign trade to the Romanian ambassador in Belgrade. The Republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries also requested that the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest intervene with appropriate Romanian organs so that their powerplant might stop the unauthorized use of water from the storage lake.

Only 4 days ago, the Romanians ceased generating more electric power than envisaged, and they are now strictly adhering to the production plan. The penalties are very strict and severe, and a bill for about 650 million kiloWatt hours will be presented to the Romanian partners at the next session of the Yugoslav-Romanian Committee for the Utilization of the Iron Gate. This is how much of the power Romanians have generated at the Iron Gate powerplant in excess of authorization up to this year.

Message From Peace Among Peoples Center

LD051723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1537 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Blegrade, November 5 (TANJUG)—The Center for International Peace Among Peoples seated in Assisi, Italy, today sent a written message and charter of peace to the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The message presented by a centre delegation to Sinan Hasani, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, appeals for Yugoslavia's intensified engagement in consolidating peace and cooperation in the world.

Sinan Hasani voiced Yugoslavia's full support for this centre's activities on a voluntary basis in the struggle for peace and for its rallying of people regardless of their political option, religion and other differences.

Within Europe 1987 project, the International Centre for Peace Among peoples has sent out these days its delegations to all European countries and international organizations to present them peace messages.

The centre has planned to encompass all continents through such actions in the years to come.

Anti-Inflation Program Examined

FEC Expresses Doubts

LD052239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—While supporting the active approach of the Federal Executive Council to the topical issues of socioeconomic development and its initiative directed toward curbing inflation and stabilizing the economy, all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly noted at today's sessions that the proposed Anti-Inflation Program did not represent a reliable basis for the overcoming of the crisis. [passage omitted]

Assembly Says Plan 'Unacceptable'

LD052244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—The program of activities for the curbing of inflation and economic stabilization does not announce anything new and it is therefore unacceptable in its present form, concluded the delegates of the Croat Assembly today. The assembly called for a program that would ensure a higher rate of poduction growth and tempo, as well as the exports as the main prerequisite for the realization of the concept of open economy and the overcoming of the crisis. [passage omitted]

Comment From Delegates

AU052058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 87 p 5

["BORBA Asks Delegates: What Do You Think About the New Anti-Inflation Program: So That We May Finally Sober Up"]

[Excerpts] Immediately after Branko Mikulic's speech on the new FEC measures, delegates reluctantly responded to our invitation to briefly present their first impressions about the latest proposals by the federal government: [passage omitted]

Mirko Dimitrijevic, delegate to the Federal Chamber, director of the Kostana plant, Vranje: [passage omitted] In my opinion, this program will not be realized without people accepting concrete responsibility and tasks to unite Yugoslavia in stabilizing economic situation. I would not like to listen, for the third time, to the president of the SFRY Presidency delivering his speech and warn about difficulties and unrealized aims. When he speaks next time, I want to hear him say that we have finally gotten where we wanted to be. And if there are no such words, then I want to hear exact addresses of champions of separatism and of those who hamper progress. If this does not happen, no program will succeed.

Vilko Jelen, delegate to the Federal Chamber: Perhaps I am too pessimistic, but I fear that the Anti-Inflation Program will lack the adequate ancillary measure that would lead to its implementation. I also think that we have had everything now that we mentioned in earlier programs, but we did not implement them. Why don't we now have any answers as to why we did not implement everything we wished? We again keep to words of principle: we must, we should...

The proposed changes may be good for some people, but not for the majority. Primarily, they will not be good for those who have worked well up to now. They will have to carry the main burden again. Let us just recall the intervention measures and the Personal Incomes Law. We have not yet been presented with an analysis of what was good about them and what was not. We are now going to increase the burden borne by the workers class. It is willing to take on the burden, but the assurances that this will bring a better future are weak. [passage omitted]

Zarija Martinovic, delegate to the Federal Chamber: The measures undoubtedly hit the bull's-eye. The taxation system and the field of prices and consumption are changing, and these are the most important points. However, in addition to the assessment that the Anti-Inflation Program contains many good measures, there is also reproach that these measures are insufficiently linked.

Ratko Vukcevic, delegate to the Federal Chamber: All that is happening in the economy and society is happening because of documents adopted a long time ago, the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law, and because of divisions, barriers, and the setting up of national economies through many years. [passage omitted]

Vika Potocnik: We have been waiting a long time for this important document, but I would not say that we saw anything important today, although I really would not wish to criticize something that is, as we heard today, only a working draft of the program. In my opinion, the approach to its drafting was wrong. Why has all been kept so secret, why have all the highest organs discussed it at closed sessions? Neither the citizens, nor many experts, nor the work organizations—which as the factors in an economy should have presented their views at this stage, so that they could then widely support it—have had no opportunity to say anything. And they had no such opportunity at the session today, either, which therefore is premature in a way, even if we neglect the fact that it is not cheap. This is not the method to mobilize people so that they may afterwards implement what is wanted. [passage omitted]

Many positions and suppositions are based on an extension of the payments of a major part of our foreign debts, but again we do not know where we stand in this respect, and we did not hear anything today about what we offer and what we are offered. [passage omitted]

Momcilo Bukilic, delegate to the Federal Chamber: At this moment, it is perhaps too early for assessments of the content and scope of the Anti-Inflation Program, but in any case it is certain that it is late. [passage omitted]

There are many good innovations, for instance in the field of the taxes, in the consolidation of foreign and domestic debt, and the like. I fear, however, that some positions are presented only in principle, or that what we have been repeating for 15 years is repeated again, but we have never been able to agree and to pass laws, or to implement them when we adopt them. [passage omitted]

Zdravko Zabukovec, delegate to the Federal Chamber: If this were my first day in the SFRY Assembly, I would certainly be pleased, because I would believe that something began to be changed to the better. But when you have been here 1 and 1/2 years and when you know what nice words have been spoken and what resolution we have adopted, and what we have really achieved, you become skeptical. Until now, unfortunately, we have not respected all the agreements and conclusions that we swore upon. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina Youth Propose Not To Hold Relay
LD052143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina Federation of Socialist Youth proposes that the youth relay race should no longer be organized. This was said today at a press conference in Novi Sad at which details of the proposal for a new way of marking Youth Day were presented.

The Vojvodina youth leadership believes that the relay baton had full significance and symbolical meaning during the life of Comrade Tito, when by being passed from hand to hand it expressed the unified loyalty of youth, working people and citizens to Tito's person and work. With Tito's death, the significance of the youth relay baton is gradually being lost. The young people of Yugoslavia should not express their loyalty to Tito's person and work only verbally and declaratively, but through proving in action everything which is Tito-like in it. It is necessary that the holiday of young people include affirmation, criticism, proposals, promotions, and rationality. Therefore a gathering of youth must be purposeful, and its expression effective and fruitful.

The proposal of the presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina federation of socialist youth contains many new features. It is proposed that the Federal Committee for Youth Day and Tito's Fund for Yugoslavia should invite applications for a competition that would stimulate creative work of young people and form a youth television channel for the entire country that would be edited by a Yugoslav editorial board of young journalists from all the media. Apart from a live broadcast of a planned rock concert in Palic and temporary broadcasts of sport matches and a festival of youth creativity, this program would also follow everything that takes place in our country in May and is connected with Youth Day. It is also proposed to hold a peace trip to the memorial commemorating Sremski front battle, and to hold a history lesson there. At that lesson, young people would express their ties with the traditions of the national liberation struggle and their peace aspirations.

It is proposed that the final manifestation on the occasion of Youth Day is held, as is already traditional, at the stadium of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade, on 25 May in the evening and that the silently neglected Yugo-meetings should be restored, as well as other festivals of work, creativity and innovations during the month of May next year in all regions.

Belgrade Youth Meeting Discusses Army
LD060013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—Attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection are an integral part of the efforts by antisocialist and antiself-management forces against our revolutionary achievements. We, the young, therefore insist on defending the Army, strengthening it, and developing it further, not only through the force of weapons, but also, primarily, by working hard to safeguard its reputation.

This was said today by Tahir Hasanovic, member of the city conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Belgrade, at a consultative gathering of young people from all over the country, which is taking place in Belgrade and is devoted to the issue of the young people's role in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Numerous instances of individuals or institutions that share the same goal of destroying the SFRY making public statements are tragic evidence of our divisions. In recent years, Hasanovic pointed out, we have witnessed a real wave of various types of attacks on the country's defense system with the youth and a section of the tabloid press playing a particularly active part in them. Among these, *Mladina* sticks out as being the most aggressive.

To this end, views are being put forward to the effect that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, not being of the militia-type, is not in accordance with Marxist doctrine and that the extent of danger posed by external enemies has been exaggerated so as to justify the continued efforts to strengthen the Army. It is not rare to hear that the JNA has been ignoring national identity, in particular the language, and to rectify this, it

should be organized into nationally homogenous units, or that in Slovenia and Kosovo the JNA units have, in fact, the status of foreign occupying forces. In addition, there are calls for members of certain religious denominations to be granted the right to be conscientious objectors. Views are also being voiced to the effect that there should be republican armies and that the subject of all-people's defense and social self-protection should be removed from school curriculum.

Stressing that the JNA was in no way an ideologically neutral, insular, and self-sufficient factor of our political system or a factor that comes above nationality, as is being alleged, Hasanovic said that the situation in Kosovo had had a particularly serious effect on the Army. Behavior by indoctrinated nationalists in the JNA is exclusively designed to undermine and weaken the Armed Forces. Their attacks have assumed various forms and methods and the most recent of them demonstrates that in their bestiality and cruelity these people are prepared to destroy human lives. To arouse feelings of insecurity, suspicion, and fear among one's comrades in the same unit or domitory is the nationalists' objective.

Hasanovic also referred to the idea of doing military service as a civilian. By insisting on this idea, some individuals in the youth organization's leadership are ignoring reality. Although they may appear naive, their call for disarming our forces, abolishing military service, and granting the right to be a conscientious objector is, in essence, very treacherous. The concept of liberalized and "free-thinking" pacifism has always been, as history has shown, a step toward becoming a tool in the hands of great powers and their efforts to satisfy their own interests.

It is understood, Hasanovic added, that in a dialogue everyone has the right to put forward his own views. However, it is undemocratic to insist on something rejected by the entire Yugoslav public. The discussion also dealt with the idea of doing military service as a civilian. Zoran Klemencic stressed that a part of the introductory report on this question referred precisely to the Slovene Youth Organization. However, he noted, this was neither the stand of Slovenia as a republic or as a youth organization, but exclusively the opinion of individuals, which has undeservedly gained publicity. He added that the statements referring to the inappropriate number of Slovene officers' cadre in the JNA compared to the number of officers from other republics were true. It is also a fact, Klemencic added, that young people in Slovenia are less and less interested in the Army as a profession, but research has shown that young Slovenes highly value both the JNA and the Army.

Jadranko Salihovic stressed that there was no dilemma as to whether we wanted the defense to be as it is now. In his opinion, there is no room for any dialogue with those who think that doing military service as a civilian should be introduced into our Army. Replying to this view, Zoran Klemencic pointed out that it is inevitable to encounter contradictory opinions in the process of democratization and that in any case there must be room for talks. The aim of the idea on doing military service as a civilian is not the disarmament of the JNA, he explained, asking whether anyone thinks that those young men sitting in prisons for refusing to carry arms could also become potential enemies of this society.

Borisav Vasic spoke about a part of the introductory speech that refers to the youth press. The concept of *Mladina*, he said, can be defined as negative, but not as hostile. The majority of the youth press, noted Vasic, in any case has a passive approach to commenting topical events. There also exists a so-called complex of "false vanguard," when, for instance, "serious" press appears as a partner in polemics with *Mladina* and only after this is done by the youth press. Much greater attention must be devoted to the information of young people in the JNA, whether this is a youth or any other kind of press.

The meeting resumes tomorrow.

Serbian Language Proposal Opposed

LD052153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—The Serbian Assembly's proposal to adopt a law on the official use of languages of nationalities has no basis in the SFRY Constitution, and in a way it is an attempt to prejudge the announced changes to the constitution. The federal law can only regulate the official use of languages of nationalities in the federation, and cannot adopt regulations on the general principles and conditions of the official use of the languages of nationalities in the republics and autonomous provinces. This is a matter for the constitutions of federal units and not for federal law. This was assessed today at a session of the Commission for Nationalities and Intranational Relations of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium.

The explanation by the Serbian Assembly that adopting this law is a necessary condition for eliminating problems arising in the official use of languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities is, according to Joze Hartman, president of the Commission, an attempt to deal with the problems of Serbia in Kosovo on the use of languages in a wider context. In this way an attempt is made to suggest to the Yugoslav community as a whole that within the framework of Serbia itself they are not capable of dealing with these problems. [passage omitted]

At the end of the discussion the commission adopted the stand that the entire initiative to adopt a law that would regulate general and sufficiently wide principles, without the ambition to deal with details or destroy and limit what has been achieved in individual republics and provinces should not be opposed as a matter of principle. Slovene delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY

Assembly, who were the only ones not supporting this initiative should insist on this, and not on the usual two-stage procedure for a possible adoption of the law. In this case, time should not be a limiting factor.

University of Kosovo Changes Name
AU051526 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 87 p 7

[M.A. report: "University Changes Name"]

[Text] Pristina, 19 October—Adopting a new self-managing agreement on association, members of the Council of the present "University of Kosovo" yesterday adopted a resolution proposing that the present name of this institution of higher education be changed to "University at Pristina."

Officially, the university will change its name only when the self-managing agreement on association is signed by all the colleges of education in the province, who have already come out in favor of the new name in the course of public discussions of the draft document.

Just to remind you, this institution of higher education has carried its present name of "University of Kosovo" almost illegally, since no document or written agreement exists under which this name was granted. Some people used to call it one name while others called it another name, and there have been times when the name "University of Kosovo" has even been manipulated. The question of the proper name of this institution of higher education has become topical since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981.

In the search for a new name for this institution, it was proposed that it should change its name to "Josip Broz Tito," but it was disclosed today that the Federal Committee for Approving the Use of Comrade Tito's name did not agree.

When the new self-managing agreement on association in the "University at Pristina" comes into force, the highest self-managing body of this institution of higher education will be the assembly, and not the University Council as hitherto.

International Cooperation Commission Meets
LD060036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)—At a session today, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, the LCY Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee examined topical issues on the realization of international cooperation of the central and provincial committees of the LC.

Proceeding from the stands of the resolution of the 13th LYC Congress in favor of developing as completely as possible the socialization and democratization process of the international activity of the LC and the SFRY foreign policy, as well as the enrichment of experiences in developing international cooperation, the discussion pointed out that such LY organization cooperation at the level of the central and provincial committees, as well as the city and municipal LC organizations, has been expanding and developing, especially in recent years.

Supporting the comprehensive development of this cooperation, the participants in the discussion pointed out, at the same time, the diproportionate orientation of cooperation toward some parties and regions, as well as the vital need for the fullest possible coordination of programs and contents of cooperation in the spirit of the consistent implementation of the uniform and jointly established foreign policy of the SFRY and the principles of relations and international cooperation of the LCY.

As far as the costs of this cooperation are concerned, strong emphasis was laid on the need to be as rational and efficient as possible, bearing in mind the necessity of economizing in this field of work, considering the general economic situation in our country.

The commission adopted the report of Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the fourth congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism.

A discussion was also held at the session on the latest developments in the Middle East in connection with the report on the talks between Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

A number of suggestions were put forth within this context concerning the content of our involvement.

BRIEFS:

Hungarian-Yugoslav Agreements

Belgrade, November 5 (MTI)—The ratification of the amendment to the Hungarian-Yugoslav legal aid agreement and the agreement on the elimination of double taxation were exchanged in Belgrade on Thursday. The protocol on the exchange was signed by Sandor Gyorke, ambassador of Hungary to Yugoslavia, and Aleksandar Manetovic, Yugoslav deputy foreign minister. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 2247 GMT 5 Nov 87 LD]*